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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yanmat	6.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.30	7.20
Shatin	7.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.40	7.30
Taipei	7.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.50	7.40
Taipei Market	7.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.00	7.50
Fanning	7.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.10	8.00
Shungshui	7.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.20	8.10
Shumchun	7.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.30	8.20

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	7.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.30	8.20
Shungshui	7.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.20	8.10
Fanning	7.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.10	8.00
Taipei Market	7.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.00	7.50
Taipei	7.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.50	7.40
Shatin	7.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.40	7.30
Yanmat	6.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.30	7.20
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yanmat	6.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.30	7.20
Shatin	7.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.40	7.30
Taipei	7.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.50	7.40
Taipei Market	7.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.00	7.50
Fanning	7.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.10	8.00
Shungshui	7.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.20	8.10
Shumchun	7.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.30	8.20

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shumchun	7.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.30	8.20
Shungshui	7.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.20	8.10
Fanning	7.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.10	8.00
Taipei Market	7.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.00	7.50
Taipei	7.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.50	7.40
Shatin	7.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.40	7.30
Yanmat	6.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.30	7.20
Kowloon	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
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Shungshui	7.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.20	8.10
Fanning	7.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.10	8.00
Taipei Market	7.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.00	7.50
Taipei	7.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.50	7.40
Shatin	7.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.40	7.30
Yanmat	6.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.30	7.20
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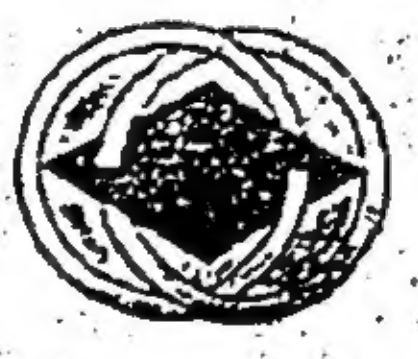
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ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BETTER THAN IS GENERALLY BELIEVED.

A study of the economic condition of Great Britain by the National Bank of Commerce in New York in the November issue of *Commerce Monthly*, the Bank's magazine, rejects the pessimistic reports as to the trend of developments. The Bank concludes that the condition of British industry as a whole is better than has been generally believed.

"Taking industry as a whole the volume of production and trade has made encouraging progress toward the level of 1913. For the year 1923 the average monthly output of coal was not far under the year 1913; the monthly output of pig iron although less than the 1913 monthly average increased 50 per cent. over 1922; while the average monthly output of steel was in excess of the 1912 average. Profits of many of the large iron and steel companies were also greater than in 1922.

"In regard to textiles too bank points out that the general condition of wool manufactures (in so far as reflected in the exports of the chief products) appears to be not markedly below that of 1913, and that the cotton textile industry although still notably below 1913 has shown substantial progress in 1922 and 1923 over the year 1921, and in the first six months of 1924 over the corresponding period of 1923.

"Moreover the British shipbuilding industry as a whole recently has shown signs of improvement. The gross tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom according to Lloyd's figures has increased from the recent low point of 1,271,000 tons at the end of the third quarter in 1923 to over a million and a half tons at the end of June, 1924. The June figure is the highest reached since the end of March, 1922. Moreover, the tonnage launched in the June quarter is the largest in over two years.

NOTABLE PROGRESS.

"The decrease in unemployment and the improvement in foreign trade also indicate notable progress. Probably the greatest industrial problem with which Great Britain has had to cope in post-war years has been unemployment. While it is true that in certain industries the number of unemployed is still large, by the middle of the present year the total number of unemployed among the workers covered by the Trade Union returns had been reduced to approximately 75,000 which is one-quarter of the number out of work at the peak, and the number of unemployed among the workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts had diminished to 1,000,000 or to half the number of unemployed three years ago.

"The improvement indicated is even more impressive in view of the London *Economist's* estimate that there are about 1,000,000 more people available for employment in Great Britain than before the war and that in normal times not far short of a half million workers would be on the register seeking employment.

"The volume of exports for 1923 had attained nearly 75 per cent. of the pre-war figure and re-exports and imports had reached respectively 81 and 93 per cent. Comparable figures of volume are not available for the first six months of 1924, but comparison of the value of the trade during this period with that of the first half of 1923 discloses a substantial increase in imports and a continued, although slight, increase in exports. While these figures leave much to be desired in the matter of the recovery of British overseas trade, they do reveal a marked improvement during the last three years. Moreover, the decline in volume of Great Britain's trade has been to an important degree the result of a world problem, and the reduction in the volume of total world trade is relatively greater than the decline in British trade.

MEANING OF FIGURES.

"Moreover, when we turn to the profits of leading industries it is found that for the most part a very fair return has been earned upon capital invested, and recent rate of earnings if not as high as the prosperous year of 1913 has attained a percentage that compares fairly favourably with the average percentage of the immediate pre-war years. The reports appearing in 1923 show the net profits on the combined ordinary and preferred capital were 9.8 per cent. and after allowing for dividend payments, the companies were able to carry to reserve an amount equal to 3 per cent. of the total capital. Again, the reports made during the first half of the present year show a continued improvement disclosing net profits equal to 10.1 per cent. of capitalization and an amount carried to reserve equal to 2 per cent. of capitalization. In the reports issued in the years 1910 to 1913 the ratio of net profits to capitalization averaged 10 per cent., and the amount carried to reserve averaged 2.6 per cent. of capitalization. In other words, the percentage earnings in British industries in the aggregate during the last eighteen months, in so far as they are correctly represented by the reports included appear to have averaged fairly closely to those of the immediate pre-war years. It would over-emphasize the degree of prosperity to conclude from these facts that British industry had attained the same degree of stability and prosperity prevailing in the immediate pre-war years. Certain important industries have not been able entirely to extricate themselves from the very difficult situation following 1920 and in particular branches of industry the profit situation has been looked upon as highly unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, the general condition indicated by the *Economist's* figures is clearly more favourable than has often been held in this country."

In the Mixed Foursomes Golf "Championship" at Worpleston, Mr. Roger Wethered and his partner, Mrs. Stewart, were defeated at the twentieth hole by Miss Winn and Mr. F. Mead.



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The Department of Overseas Trade, which has its office in the British Government Pavilion, is, in a sense, the pulse of commercial activities at Wembley. The Inquiry Bureau has received hundreds of applications for trade information, and although it is difficult to trace definite results there are many evidences that real business has followed as a result of the information which the Department has provided.

One has only to look through the records of this office and to pick two or three cases to realise the tremendous advantages which have come to overseas buyers as well as merchants in the United Kingdom. In one case a firm endeavouring to obtain overseas agents for brake linings was immediately supplied with suitable names. This firm has already obtained success in a valuable European market. In another case a substantial buyer of preserved foodstuffs in one of the African colonies had previously bought mainly from Italy and the United States, but he has been supplied with a list of suitable firms in Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom, and here the inter-Imperial ideals of the Exhibition have borne fruit.

The Department, through its overseas officers, has assisted scores of foreign business men to come into touch with home manufacturers and dominion and colonial suppliers of raw materials. Trade and technical journalists from all parts of the world have come to Wembley for material in the last four months, and a party of journalists representing twenty countries visited the Exhibition on one day. The information provided by the Department and by various pavilion officers made it possible for these journalists to give British commerce tremendous publicity in their various countries.

The Overseas Settlement Committee, working in the Government Pavilion, has also done splendid work in helping to populate British Dominions overseas. It must be remembered that although Wembley is described as the British Empire Exhibition, every other nation has been represented in its visitors. After examining the records in the various pavilions it can be definitely stated that Russia is the only country of any importance that has not registered orders with one or more of the countries and manufacturers represented in the Exhibition. This alone is a tremendous tribute to Wembley's success. *Manchester Guardian Commercial.*

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LIMITED.

At a meeting of the Consulting Committee of the China Light and Power Co., (1918), Ltd., held at the Offices of the Company on Wednesday morning it was decided to recommend to the Shareholders at the Ordinary General Meeting, to be held December 20th, that the profit available for distribution be appropriated as follows:

To pay a dividend of 75 cts. per share on 400,000 shares (Old)	\$300,000.00
To pay a dividend of 8 cts. per share on 199,943 shares (New)	17,377.50
To write off Overhead Mains	20,000.00
To place to Repairs and Renewals account	20,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff of 10%	6,500.00
To carry forward	21,421.70
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SUMMARY COURT.

[REOPEN THE PRISON JUDGE, (MR. JUSTICE GOWRIE).]

CLAIM AGAINST CO-PARTNERS.

PLAINTIFF'S CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

A Chinese merchant named Ying Tak Shing, who stated that he was proprietor of a junk firm, sued four co-partners for contributions amounting to \$406.98, being two tenths shares of \$2,034.88, which he had paid on account of an action for loss of goods.

Mr. N. L. Brewer appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for one of the partners.

In the box plaintiff told his Lordship he had been proprietor of the firm for ten years.

His Lordship then pointed out that when the original action was heard he denied that he was a partner in the firm. To Mr. Brewer, His Lordship said this man swore he had no share in the business whatsoever, and asked him if he did not think it unwise to bring him into Court.

Mr. Brewer said he was there of his own wish. He had paid the money.

Mr. Russ said the claim was misconceived, and contended that the man had no right to bring four separate actions against the partners. They each held a different number of shares, and consequently the contributions would be different. His client was entitled to take advantage of that.

Plaintiff, recalled, looked around the Court and said that one of the partners of the firm was not present. When this man, who was present, was pointed out to him, he recognised him and said he had known him for quite a long time. He then denied he was a partner in the firm.

His Lordship pointed out that there was no case against Mr. Russ's client, and gave judgment for defendant with costs.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION IN CHINESE EDUCATION.

Dr. R. P. Scott, late Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education in an address to members of the China Society which is reported elsewhere, advocated very strongly that the China Indemnity Fund should be applied to the furtherance of higher education in China. In a pamphlet on the subject, Dr. Scott defines this education as covering, in addition to the promotion of medical work, the following institutions and activities, whether under Chinese or British management:—Universities and colleges, especially in China, in respect of the training of teachers and the promotion of scientific research; and in Great Britain, in respect of study connected with Chinese literature, history, economics and philosophy; secondary schools, technical and trade schools; scholarships, whether held in colleges or universities in China, or Great Britain; Chinese students in Great Britain, for a central Institute and for hostel purposes. The need for British co-operation in such developments was urged as imperative by Dr. Scott. Writing of it in the *Chinese Student* recently he says it is the crux of the proposal. "Unless the Chinese are willing fully and effectively to co-operate no system of the kind contemplated can come into being, much less become operative." In this first stage would be to set up at Peking or Shanghai a Central Education Commission to administer the Indemnity Funds in connection with local or Provincial Education Committees in the chief centres in China. On these bodies, central as well as local, foreigners and Chinese should sit in equal numbers and with equal powers.

Of the results of such a scheme, which would be spread over 20 years, Dr. Scott says:—Twenty years of mutual co-operation between Chinese and English in a work of supreme national importance would afford a searching test of this experiment in national friendship. Success here may be anticipated, since no more helpful medium exists for the removal of misunderstandings and the cultivation of friendships between individuals than work of a joint nature undertaken for the common good; and, if success be attained in this direction, mutual confidence would make a fresh start, and would at no distant date favourably affect the commercial and social relations between two reasonable and practical communities. In that case both nations would benefit on a scale and to a degree difficult to over-estimate."

LOCAL SPORT.

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THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The following have qualified for the second round of H.E. the Governor's Cup:—

Messrs. Perry and Mayes (B.A.T.), Ross and Mackenzie (H.K.Y.D.C.), Henderson and Lissaman (P.W.D.), Woodhouse and Perdrie (Police), Bruce and Maas (A.P.C.), Ferguson and Canidie (Chartered Bank), Gillingham and Hearn (Naval Yard), Heit and Hugh Jones (Wilkinson and Grist), Benson and Starston (I.B.C.), Middleton-Smith and Shell-shear (H.K. University).

Byes were: H.M.S. Diomedes, Holyoak Messy & Co., J. M. & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Royal Artillery and Grenadiers.

HOCKEY.

H.K.H.C. v. SUBMARINES.

The following will represent the H.K.H.C. 1st XI. against the Submarines at the U.S.R.C. to-day (bully-off, 4.45 p.m.):—W. F. Mills, C. M. Hughes, C. L. B. Baker, L. P. Ralph, A. S. Hart, Rev. E. W. L. Martin, G. R. More, G. B. Hett, W. J. Woodward (capt.), E. L. Sim, and T. J. Price.

THE POET SHELLEY.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. W. W. HORNELL.

In the St. John's Cathedral Hall on Tuesday night, when Professor L. Forster was in the Chair, a crowded audience listened to an interesting lecture on the poet Shelley, given by Mr. W. W. Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of the University, under the auspices of the C.E.M.S. After giving a most interesting account of the life of the poet, Mr. Hornell proceeded to say:—

Shelley once went to see Southey and this is how Southey subsequently described him:—

"A strange creature,—his greatest sorrow is to know himself the heir to a large fortune, and he is as uneasy about his six thousand a year, as I was at his age at not possessing a penny. He believes himself to be an atheist; he is but a pantheist. It is a youthful malady through which we all pass. 'Well, well,' the world wants to be improved and the young gentleman has to be convinced that he can do a great deal of good with his £5,000 a year."

There never was anything approaching naughtiness in Shelley, nor can he be dismissed as a feeble amateur. He took himself amazingly seriously, and explained himself to himself, as a Platonist with a theory of love deduced from Plato's philosophy. He thought that a number of mysterious and benevolent forces were spread throughout the Universe. That these forces can be apprehended in abstract fashion, but that for the human individual they are best realized in concrete shape, as incarnated in a beautiful face. So to Shelley love was not a mere carnal desire but a call for admiration and self-sacrifice. Behind his feelings there was always the vision of perfect physical beauty blended with perfect moral beauty of a woman charming and oppressed whose champion he must become. The vision was a strange compound of elements some of which he did not recognize, and sex was certainly one of these elements. But his poetic genius purified and exalted the vision. Shelley from early years could not resist a beautiful woman, but he could always construe to himself his growing adoration, as a purposeful act of will and not as a weak emotional surrender. He might construe as he willed, but the result was the same—a fresh exhibition of congenital weakness, followed by irresistible weariness and disgust. This was the tragedy of Shelley's tortured life. And yet

"He has outsoared the shadow of our night,
Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight
Can touch him not and torture not again."

For now
"He is a portion of the loveliness
Which once he made more lovely."

HEIGHTS OF INVECTIVE.

Like other revolutionary thinkers, Shelley hoped for the salvation and perfection of mankind by way of an absolute breach with the past. History was to him at best a black business, an orgy of fantastic and luxurious cruelty. Commerce is "the venal interchange of all that art and nature yield." Gold—how far would gold have enthralled the imagination of poets, if it had been a dull black substance with a slightly unpleasant smell! Gold is a god, or demon, of dreadful strength. Education and tradition, institutions and customs are made the marks of the same impassioned invective. In "Lion and Cythra," British parental authority is thus described:

"The land in which I lived by a fell band
Was withered up. Tyrants dwelt side by side
And stabled in our home."
This invective sometimes rises to heights of grave denunciation.

"The queen of slaves,
The hood-winked angel of the blind and dead,
Customs, with iron mace points to the graves
Where her own standard 'Resolutely waves'
O'er the dust of Prophets and of Kings."

And this multiplied oppression is conceived of by the revolutionary theorist, and at least in his earlier poems by Shelley himself, as a thing separable from man, a burden laid on him by some dark unknown power, a net woven round him by foreign enemies. One resolute act of inspired insurrection, and the burden might be cast off for ever, the net severed at a blow, leaving man free, innocent and happy, a dweller in a golden world. In his later and maturer poems we detect Shelley's growing suspicion that the burden of man is none other than the weight of "the superincumbent hour," or of the atmosphere that he breathes. Yet he never faltered, never repented. He had learned

"To hope, till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates";
and if the tyrant that oppresses mankind is Reality, which none can mitigate, he will be a rebel against Reality in the name of that fairer and no less immortal power, the desire of the heart.

"Ah Love! could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire
Would not we shatter it to bits—and then
Re-mould it nearer to the Heart's Desire!"

THE POET OF DESIRE.

Shelley is the poet of desire. To him as to Blake, the promptings of desire were the voice of divinity in man, and instinct and impulse bore the stamp of the Godhead. His pure and clear and wonderfully simple, spirit could hardly conceive of a duty that travels by the dim light through difficult and uncertain ways, still less of a duty that calculates and balances and chooses. When he was lifted on the crest of some overmastering emotion, he saw all clear; dropped into the hollow, he could only wait for another wave. It is as if he could not live save in the keen and rarefied air of some great joy or heroic passion; and his large capacity for joy made him the more susceptible to all that thwarts or oppresses or interrupts it. These two strains, of rapture and lament, of delight in love and beauty, and of protest against a world where love and beauty are not fixed eternal forms, run through the whole of Shelley's poetry. Our life on earth seems to him a stormy vision, a wintry forest, a "cold common hell," but it has moments of exaltation which belie it, and by their power and intensity hold out a promise of deliverance.

"I love all that thou lovest
Spirit of delight!
The fresh earth in new leaves dressed,
And the starry night;
Autumn evening, and the morn
When the golden mists are born."

"I love snow, and all the forms
Of the radiant frost;
I love waves, and winds and storms
Everything almost
Which is nature's, and may be
Untainted by man's misery."

It is sometimes charged against Shelley, that the ideal which he sets before humanity is not a practical or possible one. This is nonsense! It is true, that no exact political programme is deducible from his works. It is also true that no coherent or satisfactory account can be given of the changes that would be necessary to bring in the idyllic society that mocks his vision. But if the aspirations of a poet are to be fettered to what is demonstrably attainable, then as Sir Walter Raleigh points out, "the loftiest legitimate ambition ever breathed in English verse would perhaps be found in those lines of Wordsworth's Excursion, where an earnest wish is expressed for a system of National Education, universally established by the Government." The creed of the Revolution was a noble creed, and although Liberty, Equality and Fraternity have been sadly battered by political artillery, they have not yet become so completely disgraced that it is forbidden for a poet to desire them. The earlier Christians too were deceived in their hopes of the millennium, but they, like the early alchemists, went not unrewarded by "fair unsought discoveries by the way."

HIS CHARMING VAGUENESS.

On the 16th August, 1830, the great reform meeting held in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, was dispersed by yeomanry and hussars. A special constable and one of the yeomanry were killed and four other persons died of their injuries. When he heard about this Shelley, then at Leghorn, wrote "The Mask of Anarchy." But listen to this extract:—

"Let a great Assembly be
Of the fearless and the free
On some spot of English ground
Where the plans stretch wide around."

Let the blue sky overhead
The green earth on which ye tread
All that must eternal be
Witness the solemnity."

From the workhouse and the prison
Where pale as corpses newly risen,
Women and children, young and old
Grown for pain and weep for cold."

From the haunts of daily life
Where is waged the daily strife
With common wants and common cares
Which sows the human heart with tares."

Lastly from the palaces
Where the murmur of distress,
Echoes, like the distant sound
Of a wind, alive around."

Those prisons of wealth and fashion
Where some few feel such compassion
For those who groan and toil and wail
As must make their brethren pale."

The very vagueness of Shelley's poetry is an essential part of its charm. He speaks the language of pure emotion, where definite perceptions are melted in the mood they generate. Possessed by the desire of escape, he gazes calmly and steadily on nothing of earthly build. Like his own poet

"He will watch from dawn to gloom
The lake-reflected sun illumine
The yellow bees in the ivy-bloom,
Nor heed nor see what things they be,
But create from these he can
Forms more real than living man,
Nurslings of Immortality."

His thoughts travel incessantly from what he sees to what he desires, and his goal is no more distinctly perceived than his starting-place. His desire leaps forth towards its mark, but is consumed, like his fancied arrow, by the speed of its own flight. His devotion is "to something from the sphere of our sorrow; the voices that he hears bear him vague messages and hints."

"Of some world far from ours
Where music and moonlight and feeling
are one."

LIFE A PAINTED VEIL.

In his poem "Epipsychidion," he tells of the Being who commanded with him in his youth; it is in this world that they met:

"... on an imagined shore,
Under the grey beak of some promontory
She met me, robed in such exceeding glory,
That I beheld her not."

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CHINA DURING THIRTEEN YEARS.

A MENACE IN THE PRESENT DRIFT.

NECESSITY FOR LONG VIEWS IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

In introducing a special article written on the anniversary of the Chinese Republic, the *Financial News* states:—"China, as a republic, after thirteen years of experimenting, has proved a failure owing to official corruption and inefficiency. Commercially, however, China has forged ahead. In the following article the writer, with an extensive knowledge of China and its people, shows that the Republic is now out of her depth and, despite her great natural resources, will sink into decadence unless the Powers assume control."

The article follows:—

Thirteen years have passed since the outbreak, at Wuchang, in Central China, of a revolution that turned China from the oldest Monarchy of the world into a Republic. Few British students of Far Eastern affairs will believe that China made the right move. The Republic has admittedly been a failure, although during the 13 years of experimentation there has been recorded a marked trade advance, and there are not wanting other signs to show that economically China has begun to wake up.

A short time ago there appeared in this journal an article which proved that China's trade has now ceased to be anything in the nature of an experiment, and that there are possibilities for commercial expansion in the country, under favourable conditions, which stagger the mind. But as we look out over the face of that wide country to-day, once more torn in a nation-wide conflict, the result of which cannot be foreseen, no sane person can do other than entertain grave doubts as to whether, single-handed, China can weather the storm. Thirteen years ago today Li Yuan-hung, coerced by a band of revolutionists into the leadership of that famous revolution, entertained high hopes that there would arise the United States of China, and Li was being heralded as the King Edward of China, whose personality would ensure the rapid progress of the country in all directions. The writer was the first Briton to interview Li in his yamen at Wuchang, while the battles for the future of the strongholds of Central China were raging within earshot. Li was dreaming dreams, anxious for Sun Yat Sen (a man at that time not so important in the direction of his country's affairs as he unfortunately is to-day) to come into control. As a result of that revolution, as all the world knows, the Manchu Dynasty was overthrown. The Manchu Emperor abdicated on February 12th of the following year, by which time Li Yuan-hung had come and gone, Sun Yat Sen had come and gone, and Yuan Shih-kai had become the President—and since his death there has not been another man holding the reins who would be fit to clean Yuan's shoes.

REVIEW OF THE THIRTEEN YEARS.

During the whole of the intervening period since 1911 much has transpired in China. The world-war quickened her export trade, and upset the natural trends of her import trade. We have seen advances in totals of cargo, both incoming and outgoing, and the industrialization of China really dated from about the time of the Revolution. We have seen her cotton industry stride along to the tune of her present total of nearly 3,000,000 spindles; we have seen her shipbuilding plants turn out ocean-going vessels in a manner which a decade previously would have been considered a sheer impossibility; we know that the Chinese themselves have begun to break away from tradition and are now prepared to invest their money in industrial plants for the manufacture of multifarious commodities that were previously purchased from abroad; we have seen a public Press appear, with a resultant advance in knowledge on general lines of Western life and commerce. We have seen this, and much more. As one looks back over these 13

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Let us now turn to trade. In 1911 China's foreign trade was Haikwan (Customs) taels \$48,812,109, made up of 471.5 million taels of imports and 377.3 million taels of exports. Eleven years later (the latest figures yet published) this total had risen to taels 1,569,941,583 (945 million of imports and 645.9 million of exports). About 150,000 foreigners were engaged in trade in China in the revolution year. In 1922 this cosmopolitan army had grown to 232,491 (some 7,000 odd firms of all nationalities). Again, China's Customs revenue in 1911 was 36.1 million taels (exchange being then 2s. 8½d. to the Haikwan tael), and rose by 1921 to no less than 89 million taels (with the tael worth 1s. 11½d.). This must be regarded as satisfactory trade progress, especially when we consider conditions internally in the country throughout that long period, and to show the normal way in which China's foreign trade has gone along over a half-century I will quote these figures:—

	China's total foreign trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Exchange.
	Million.	Million.	Million.	s. d.
1871	130,556,238	70.1	68.8	5 6
1881	161,303,951	91.9	71.4	5 6½
1891	234,951,712	134.0	100.9	4 11
1901	437,959,673	288.2	109.6	2 11.9-16
1911	849,842,109	471.5	377.3	2 8½
1921	1,569,941,583	800.1	645.9	3 11.7-16
1922	1,569,941,583	845.0	654.9	3 9

(Figures in Haikwan taels.)

History teaches us that we must take long views in commerce and industry in China, and a certain amount of risk. Just as the first 60 years of China's treaty trade was a heart-breaking affair to the early pioneers, the fruits of whose good work business men are now enjoying, so there are problems to-day; but the outstanding facts are, in my opinion, distinctly heartening. They strike me as follows:—

- China's international commerce is no longer an experiment. It is firmly established; it will grow more rapidly year by year under fairly normal internal conditions.
- In spite of misgovernment and great military upheavals such as we are now witnessing, China's foreign trade (and that of Shanghai particularly) has steadily advanced, and must continue to grow.
- China's industrial awakening is at hand, which will render the country an enormous buyer of manufactured and semi-manufactured products before she can become a serious competitor.

(d) That the spirit of real co-operation between foreign and Chinese peoples is in the air in China business, and will become the most potent factor for internal industrial development during the next 20 years.

HOW THE CHINESE SPEND MONEY.

It is vitally important to remember that during the period 1911-22 the trade increase was from 48.8 million taels to 1,569.9 million, during a time when the country was continually disorganized in a dozen different ways. What China could be developed into as a market staggers the mind, but this will require some effective outside guidance being given to the Chinese Government. Chinese is the canker of the nations at the moment, shows unmistakably that she is unable single-handed to put her own house in order, and to all who have eyes to see it is apparent that the time has come for the Powers to deal kindly, but sternly, with Peking.

(Continued on next Column.)

HONGKONG BOARD OF EDUCATION.

TEACHING THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE AT BELLIOS SCHOOL.

QUARRY BAY SCHOOL ASKS FOR MORE CLASSES.

The question of the teaching of Portuguese at the Bellios Public School was raised at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Hongkong Board of Education.

Mr. G. N. Orme, Chairman, said the matter was carefully gone into by a Sub-Committee who came to the conclusion that the Portuguese pupils at the School should have an opportunity of studying their own tongue there, and it was decided that a Portuguese class should be formed. Last month, however, the teacher of this class sent in her resignation, and the head of the school had informed him of the facts of the case, stating that the number of the pupils in the class, which had been given by the Sub-Committee as 25, had dwindled to nine. Having only three or four on the list for Portuguese instruction some difficulty was now being experienced in fitting in the rest of the work, and it was recommended that for the time being no teacher should be engaged, until the Board was sure of sufficient pupils attending the class to justify the experiment, and at the same time to take the opportunity of deciding in what way these pupils could be fitted in with the school work and if they found there were sufficient pupils, to make arrangements so that this Portuguese class could be held when the other work of the school had been done. In his opinion it was hardly fair to fit in these nine pupils to the detriment of other pupils. They would have to decide whether it was feasible to engage a teacher to take this class after the afternoon's school work was over. He felt, at the present moment, that the number of pupils hardly justified their engaging another teacher. The teacher's resignation was sent in rather early last month—too early for them to make any decision, and he thought they had better leave the matter over.

(Continued on next Column.)

There is not the machinery for ascertaining just how the 400,000,000 of Chinese who constitute the population of the country spend their money, but I should estimate that 35 per cent. goes for clothing—cotton goods principally. This is not an extravagant expenditure from the annual purchasing power per capita of, say, half a sovereign. The remainder has to be judiciously laid out on necessities, such as metals, coal, kerosene, matches, rice, and sugar, or to be squandered on such luxuries as birds' nests, cigarettes, opium, soap, and elephants' teeth. The tentative adoption of Western culture is traced in many an economic avenue—in the importation of railway plant (now very slight, for no railways have been built since before the war), in electrical appliances, in machinery (agricultural, propelling, textile, brewing, distilling, knitting, and embroidery, etc.), in printing and lithographic materials, paper, and all sorts of sundries. In considering the advance of trade in China, one must not overlook the fact that the Chinese for centuries have found their own products sufficient for their needs, and the somewhat sluggish advance in the importation of foreign goods is due to the fact that a demand has to be generated by introducing novelties to potential purchasers and arousing their interests and widening their wants—a slow process in a country where the means of communication are so defective.

OUTSIDE AID NEEDED.

Looking back again over the last 13 years, then, one must admit that in commercial avenues China has forged ahead. It is an anomaly that while on the one hand we have had official corruption and inefficiency, on the other we find industry and trade more than holding their own, inducing one to the belief once again that the salvation of China is not to be political, as such, but almost entirely economic. The natural resources of China constitute a security for China's national indebtedness to other nations that would justify loans tenfold as great as those now outstanding, and upon some of which China is still defaulting.

The problem of the world is to get China to move in her own internal economic development, a cry that has been going up for the last century. Since the revolution, 13 years ago, in certain lines of economic progress the results are entirely unmistakable—progress has been made. But the writer, who has spent more than 20 years of continuous residence in China, and has travelled very widely in the far interior, and who claims to know the Chinese people through long experience, and with a knowledge of their language, finds himself increasingly of the opinion that China needs strength from without. How the Powers do not see that China is going from bad to worse, until some day she may become the unconscious forerunner of international disintegration, those of us who have lived long in China fail to see. The story is writ large. China is out of her depth. Thirteen years of experimenting with a form of government entirely foreign to the nature and history of the people have shown clearly that without assistance China may rapidly sink into decadence and become an international menace, while with sound guidance and strong but fair control by the Powers China and her people could be developed into a factor making for the permanent peace of the world.

PORTUGUESE A SECOND LANGUAGE.

Rev. T. W. Pearce: What is the reason of this falling off?

The Chairman: I have not heard any reason. I only sent in an inquiry there as to the number of pupils, and was informed that the number had dwindled to nine.

Mr. Wylie said it seemed that there were 25 pupils, and the Committee moved a resolution to the effect that Portuguese would be compulsory for Portuguese children attending the school. It appeared that they did not want to learn Portuguese. Having regard to the feeling expressed at the time, it was very disappointing that the Portuguese at the school had not attended the class.

Mr. Wylie asked the chairman what time the school finished in the afternoon, and when it formed that school work concluded at three o'clock, remarked that this was not a late hour. In his opinion, those nine children, if they desired to be taught Portuguese, should be allowed to go on.

Mr. Foster: There has been no demand for Portuguese instruction from Queen's College?

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Wylie: You cannot compel the children to learn Portuguese if they do not wish to.

Rev. Pearce: It would, of course, mean a Lisbon Portuguese teacher?

The Chairman: Yes, probably.

Mr. Wylie: Can we find out whether these children want to be taught Portuguese?

The Chairman: Yes, we can do that.

Mr. Wylie: If there are only nine children who desire to learn Portuguese it may be that the Department are not justified in teaching such a small number.

Dr. Hickling: Was there a demand for this teaching in the first instance?

Mr. Wylie: I think there was a demand all right.

The Chairman: It was suggested it should be introduced as a second language.

Mr. Ralphs: The idea was taken up with great enthusiasm by the Portuguese community, and meetings were held concerning the matter at the Portuguese Club.

The Chairman: I think the matter may be left over, but I hope we will go into the question whether there is a prospect of going on with the studies. I will go into that.

PETITION FROM QUARRY BAY.

The next matter the Board had before them was the consideration of a request from Quarry Bay residents for the addition of classes five and four at the Quarry Bay School.

The Chairman said that many members would remember that this question came up some time ago. After all, it was a matter for the greatest good of the children generally, and he thought it desirable that Quarry Bay children should be able to stay at home and attend these classes if the Board decided to add them. The petition from the residents of Quarry Bay was received about the middle of last month. But the Department did not think that extension could be decided without some experiment. They did not, however, want to deplete their staff at the Central School in order to bring about this extension. It was an important matter to keep the children near home. He thought that to some extent they ought make some provision for the children concerned. He thought, however, they should have an experiment so as to see whether it would be a success, and if it could be done without harming other work or making demands on the staff. The Board ought to do what was possible to oblige the people of Quarry Bay. They had shown considerable interest in the European School there, and had done many things for the school, with gifts and in other ways. If the Board agreed, they could give the experiment a chance. The request concerned classes four and five. They would try class five as an experiment.

Mr. Wylie: I do not think we can grant the petition as far as class four is concerned, as special subjects are dealt with by class four at the Central School.

Rev. T. W. Pearce: Are there any special facilities for travelling?

Mr. Ralphs: A launch is provided privately by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Mr. Foster: What are the numbers?

Mr. Ralphs: There are 12 in the class.

Rev. T. W. Pearce: We must provide facilities.

The Chairman: The experiment suggested in that Quarry Bay School should be extended by the addition of class five.

Mr. Wylie: You will want an extra teacher I take it, sir.

Mr. Ralphs: That may be so. If it is found necessary, a teacher will be supplied.

Mr. Wylie: If you are going to do it you must do it properly and have a special teacher. The whole point is that when the children pass on to the Central School that School might complain they are not up to their standard. They should be well taught and should be able to take their places without any comment.

The Chairman: Anyhow I think we shall see to that. I think it is fair to give the experiment a trial.

Mr. Wylie: You cannot make fish of one and flesh of another. I think you ought to send class four to the Central School.

The Chairman then proposed that the experiment with class five should be tried at Quarry Bay School, and the Committee agreed.

This terminated the business before the meeting.

Those present were:—The Chairman (Director of Education); the Inspector of English Schools, Mr. E. Ralphs; the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Mr. A. R. Cavalier; the Rev. T. W. Pearce, O.B.E., LL.D., Mr. S. W. Tso, LL.D., Dr. A. D. Hickling, M.B.E., Mr. C. Rumjahn, Dr. Wan Man Kai, Mr. B. Wylie, Capt. A. E. Watts, and Mr. L. Foster.

Christmas Suggestions

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR YOUR MEN FRIENDS

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
PURE SILK SCARVES
ART SILK SCARVES
WOOL SCARVES
PURE SILK SOCKS
SILK AND WOOL SOCKS
CASHMERE SOCKS
GOLF HOSE
GOLF GARTERS
WIDE END SILK TIES
HAND KNIT SILK TIES
BOW TIES
GLOVES
WALKING STICKS
UMBRELLAS
SILK DRESSING GOWNS
JAEGER DRESSING GOWNS

LETTER CASES
POCKET WALLETS
DOCUMENT CASES
ATTACHE CASES
SUIT CASES
KIT BAGS
WRITING CASES
TOBACCO POUCHES
JAEGER SLIPPERS
LEATHER SLIPPERS
TRAVELLING SLIPPERS
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AND

THOUSANDS OF OTHER
GIFTS THAT ARE SURE
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Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

"REGAL" RECORDS

SCOTCH SONGS

- THE STAR O' ROBBIE BURNS
AFTON WATER
WERE A SCOTCH HERE
BONNIE DUNDEE
JESSIE'S DREAM
THE NAMELESS LASSIE
MY AIN WEE HOOSE
HURRAH FOR THE HIGHLANDS

ANDERSON'S.

W. Powell & Co. Ltd.
Telephone C. 3146.

ANOTHER NEW AGENCY.

We have been appointed
Hongkong Agents for the

WHEARY-BURGE TRUNK COMPANY.

In richness of appointments, in sturdiness, convenience and compactness the Wheary Trunk is without equal and quality considered, it is priced to satisfy your purse.

If you are contemplating
a journey or not you are in-
vited to call and inspect them.

Price from \$110.00 to \$195.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.
(1918), LTD.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 5th Floor, PRIDDER BUILDING, No. 12, PRIDDER STREET, Tels. C. 4807, C. 4808, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1924, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 6th DECEMBER, 1924, until SATURDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, 1924, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

"ST. ANDREW'S" & "ST. GEORGE'S"
GOLF MATCH

FANLING

SUNDAY, 25th DECEMBER.

INTENDING COMPETITORS are requested to enter their names on lists posted at FANLING, HONGKONG CLUB, or ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

Entries Close on 21st INSTANT.

A. RITCHIE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1924. [1541]

SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
(BREATHING CONCERN.)

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED
for the supply of the following—

- (1)—One (1) Hand drawn Motor Fire Engine capable of delivering 150 English Gallons of Water per minute. Pump to throw two (2) Jets to a vertical height of 75 to 80 feet with 3/4 inch internal Diameter Hose and 3/4 inch nozzle at an average pressure of 150 pounds per square inch. Pump and Motor to be mounted on Carriage having Steel Springs and Steel Wheels with either solid Rubber or Pneumatic Tyres. To be complete with the necessary Fuel Tank, Water Tank, 25 feet of Suction Hose, Suction Hose, all necessary Tools and Accessories.
- (2)—Twenty-eight (28) lengths of 2 1/2 inch internal diameter Cast-iron Fire Hose to suit above-mentioned pressure, in lengths of Fifty (50) feet.
- (3)—Seventy (70) Automatic Couplings for Hose, 50 of which are to be fitted to the 28 lengths of Hose. Six (6) Nozzles to suit Hose Couplings, 3/4 inch, with Copper Jet. Five complete. Two (2) Two-way Connections.
- (4)—Two (2) Light Horse Reels for Fire Hose mounted on either steel or Wood Wheels. Rubber Tyred, with Springs, Accessories and Tool Box.
- (5)—One (1) Chemical Fire Extinguisher of about 35 to 40 gallon capacity, mounted on Wheels and having about 200 feet of Hose, about 3/4 inch diameter, with the Usual Nozzle and Shut Off.

Price for Delivery at the Fire Station, Shamsham.

Tenders should be Sealed and Marked "FIRE DEPARTMENT" and delivered at the Council Room, BREATHING CONCERN, SHAMEEN, Canton, on or before SATURDAY, 20th INSTANT.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender and Reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender. Neither does the Council bind itself to pay any expenses which the Tenderers may have incurred in tendering.

(Signed) CHAS. E. WATSON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shameen, 2nd December, 1924. [1542]

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

WE beg to give Notice that a Call of \$2.00 per Share has been made upon All Members holding Shares upon which only \$4.00 has been paid, and that the same will be payable to the Bankers of the Company, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong, on or before the 10th JANUARY, 1925.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1543]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELESIA" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at the Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st December.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, stowed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 22nd December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1924. [1545]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I beg to state that On and After 1st DECEMBER, 1924, My Office will be on 5th Floor, PRIDDER BUILDING, No. 12, PRIDDER STREET. Tels. C. 4807, C. 4808.

A. W. GRAHAM-BROWN,
A.R.I.B.A., F.R.A. (Scott).
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.

[1547]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

ON and After 1st DECEMBER, 1924, Our Address will be as follows—
NEW P. & O. BUILDING.

[1531]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. on THURSDAY, 4th DECEMBER, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS—The Passing of the Report and Accounts. The Election of the Committee and Officers for the ensuing year.

B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.

[1542]

NOTICE.

SCRIP No. 7896

100 SHARES IN THE

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Nos. 53544/53, 57549/53, 4192/98, 5527/638, 5569/68, 52381/99, 51667/76, 55685/94.

In the Name of Mr. NG CHEUNG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned Scrip the property of Mr. A. A. LOPES, of ALEXANDRIA BUILDING, Hongkong, Sharebroker, has been obtained from him by false pretences and that any person to whom the same is offered for Purchase should before purchasing the same At Once communicate with Mr. A. A. LOPES at his Office, ALEXANDRIA BUILDING, or at his Residence, No. 8, PRATT BUILDING, Kowloon.

Dated the 27th day of November, 1924.

A. A. LOPES.

[1545]

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS, During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short

OF BUNKER COAL,

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO., AMOY (A Well-protected Port, with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code used.

[1437]

TO LET.

"A VA HOUSE" No. 1, MY ROAD, From 15th March, 1925. Furnished Seven-roomed House, 4 Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Tennis Court, and Garden. Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR,
Prince's Building.

[1519]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS OFFICES, in POWELL'S BUILDING, 12, DES VUEX ROAD (Central Position). Vacant: JANUARY 1st, 1925.

Apply to—
MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

[1521]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15, PRIDDER STREET.

Apply to—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

[1196]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION Apply to—
LINSTRAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.

[1209]

THE CORONET.

TO-DAY, at 2.15, 5.15 & 8.15

TO-MORROW, at 6 & 8.15

Prices—\$2 & \$1.

THE THIEF OF BAGDAD.

TO-DAY, at 2.15, 5.15 & 8.15

TO-MORROW, at 6 & 8.15

Prices—\$2 & \$1.

TO-DAY, at 2.15, 5.15 & 8.15

TO-MORROW, at 6 & 8.15

Prices—\$2 & \$1.

TO-DAY, at 2.15, 5.15 & 8.15

TO-MORROW, at 6 & 8.15

Prices—\$2 & \$1.

TO-DAY, at 2.15, 5.15 & 8.15

TO-MORROW, at 6 & 8.15

Prices—\$2 & \$1.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S THE TOUCHSTONE OF QUALITY

Good whisky, like fine wit, pleases subtly. There is pleasure in its charm, never hurting and never ungenerous. Appreciation of humour is a great asset to happiness and so is appreciation of the very Touchstone of Quality in whisky.

DEWAR'S.

"White Label" and
"Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses
of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to
His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTH.

SAVAGE.—At 13, Armand Buildings, Kowloon, on December 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. O. F. SAVAGE, a son.

[1503]

Hongkong Office: 11, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH, 1924.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The British Commercial Attaché in China in his annual report for the year 1923 speaks of "a trade depression in China which has persisted during the past three years, and which still remains as acute as ever." The United States Commercial Attaché in China in his report also writes of trade in general as being "comparatively dull most of the year," and he ends his report by saying that "With stabilised political conditions, and a satisfactory solution of financial problems, China will be freed from its two greatest handicaps to extensive expansion of commerce. Until these conditions exist, it appears that China must struggle along from year to year with indifferent success."

On the other hand we have the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs in his report showing that there has been a really astonishing growth of foreign trade during the past few years in spite of the political and financial chaos. The Statistical Secretary says: "The total foreign trade of China in merchandise (i.e., treasure excluded) in 1923 was valued at Hk. Tls. 1,676,320,303, which is Hk. Tls. 76,379,720 in excess of the preceding year's total. It is satisfactory to be able to point to this steady advance, which proves once more the remarkable resiliency of China's foreign trade in the face of adverse circumstances, economic as well as political. This augmentation of the figures of 1923 over 1922 follows an increase of the latter year over 1921 of 92.8 million taels, while in 1921, the 1920 totals were exceeded by 203.5 millions."

How are such conflicting views as these to be reconciled or explained? Here is the evidence of the Customs statistics that foreign trade is increasing by leaps and bounds, year by year, to be set against the statement that trade depression in China has persisted during the past three years. Evidently what is meant by those who speak of "trade depression," is not that the volume of China's foreign trade is diminishing, but to quote words from the British Commercial Attaché's Report "the merchant houses in this country are finding it more and more difficult to carry on business at a profit, or even to cover expenses." Mr. BARRT furnishes the explanation when he refers to "the excessive competition which has sprung up during the past few years for the limited trade offering either in imports or exports." This remark, as he says, applies not only to the foreign merchant but also to the Chinese dealer. The number of both have increased surprisingly. In the very interesting article reviewing the conditions in China over the whole period of the Republican era which we reproduce on another page today from the *Financial News*, the information is given that about 150,000 foreigners were engaged in trade in China in the Revolution year (1911), while in 1922 this cosmopolitan army had grown to 232,491 representing over 7,000 firms. We are not sure that it is correct to say that all this large foreign population was "engaged in trade"; these figures are given in the Reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration as representing "the number of foreigners in China" and presumably includes missionaries, of whom there is a constantly growing army. Nevertheless the increase in the number of commercial firms and their staffs has been very great. Japan is represented in the list compiled in 1922 by the Chinese Customs authorities by 3,940 firms, out of a total of 7,621 of all nationalities. "Russia comes next in the list with 1,147, the United Kingdom third with 725, then America with 377, France 229, Portugal 197, Germany 184, while Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Spain are represented in the list with less than 150 all combined. We do not know whether there has been any considerable change since that census was taken, except in the case of German firms which have evidently increased in number considerably, especially in the Northern ports; but when we consider that the foreign population of China is now practically double what it was before the war, and that the bulk of this population is here for business purposes, it becomes clear that "excessive competition" is the explanation of "trade depression" at a time when the volume of trade is year by year expanding greatly. It is nevertheless true that disorder in the interior, disorganisation of the usual channels of trade, illegal taxation of goods in transit and the general lack of security have all done their share in cutting off important markets from normal commercial intercourse. Trade expansion in China will know no bounds when these deplorable conditions are remedied, and we can but hope—and our information leads us to hope—that serious efforts on practical lines will speedily be made to effect the desired improvement.

The police at Canton are taking steps to restrict the indiscriminate firing of crackers, but the new orders will be suspended on New Year's Day and public holidays.

The United States Consulate-General received yesterday afternoon a cable from the Manila Observatory as follows:—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, filling up.

For neglecting to take proper precautions when blasting at North Point on November 10th and 28th, the Netherlands Harbour Works Company were fined \$100 on each count by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

It is reported that Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, and Mr. Li Yau Tsun have signified their intention of giving sums of \$100,000, \$50,000, and \$50,000 respectively in aid of the work of establishing an Industrial Home of the Poor.

Our report of the entertainment at the Theatre Royal on Monday night stated in error that the performance was in aid of the local poor, whereas it was in fact given to defray the cost of the new Theatre for the patients at the Military Hospital.

The wife of Mr. Oliver, of Messrs. Caldwell, MacGregor & Co., left a hand-bag containing \$20 in a ricksha last Tuesday while she went into a shop. She will probably be less trustful of ricksha coolies in future, for when she came out, the vehicle had gone and so had the hand-bag.

As a sequel to an accident on Tuesday when a Chinese woman was knocked down by a motor truck near the Orient Tobacco Company, the driver of the vehicle appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday morning charged with reckless driving, and was fined \$25, or a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

"FATSHAN" FALSE ALARM.

LAST-MINUTE WARNING THAT CAME TO NOTHING.

It is now established that Monday night's police search of the s.s. *Fatshan* was the result of a message received by the police over the telephone from an outside source, to the effect that a piracy was being planned against the vessel that night.

As suggested in the *Daily Press* yesterday, there was no foundation for the report, no piracy taking place or being attempted.

The telephone message was put through only a few minutes before the *Fatshan* was due to leave for Canton, and the police authorities acted with commendable promptitude. As reported in our columns yesterday morning, a strong force of constabulary was at once dispatched in all haste to the wharf to make a search of the vessel, and this being uneventful, the Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, himself sailed on the *Fatshan* in command of a party of police officers.

The C.S.P. arrived back in Hongkong yesterday morning.

GAOL FOR BAC-SNATCHER.

SALUTARY PUNISHMENT FOR THIEVING CHINESE.

When passing the Cafe Wiseman on Tuesday afternoon Miss Clara Frost was robbed of her hand-bag, containing \$86 by a Chinese who suddenly snatched it from her and bolted.

She cried out, and Mr. E. C. Easterbrook, who was close at hand, chased the thief and caught him in Chater Road.

The sequel was heard at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when the bag-snatcher, despite his plea of mistaken identity, was sent to prison with hard labour for six months, and ordered in addition to receive eight strokes of the birch.

POWER OF THE WILL.

MR. M. MANUK ON THEOSOPHICAL AIMS.

GROWTH OF LOCAL SOCIETY.

The President of the Hongkong Theosophical Society, Mr. M. Manuk, at the usual weekly meeting last evening, presented diplomas to several of the members.

Mr. Manuk said the Society was founded with the express idea of gathering together men and women of every race and every creed. When people joined the Society no question of religion was raised, but the member had to believe in the brotherhood of man.

The members of the Theosophical Society studied with open minds all religions and all sciences in order to fit themselves as servants of the wonderful brotherhood of men. They only looked upon this life as a school for making themselves better for their lives to come. Their object was to uplift humanity and bring peace and goodwill to all the nations—to live a tolerant life, a helpful life and to live up to their ideals as much as possible. Ideals were simply pictures that were poured down into the conscious mind from intuition.

As President of the Society he extended to the new members hearty congratulations, and hoped this diploma would be a mark of their lives—a beacon which would lead them from self to non-self. Their little self was nothing, but humanity would benefit by their services. Their membership was now over 50, and that number comprised people of every race and every creed.

WILL AND WILL POWER.

In a lecture on "Will and Will Power," Mr. Manuk pointed out that no matter what we did in this world we put it down to our own will or someone else's will. But very few people said down to think what will meant.

Mr. Manuk said that mind was controlled by the will. Will was something higher than the mind. One might happen to be reading a book and the mind might wander away to England, but there was something stronger which could bring it back. That was will.

All knowledge was within ourselves, inasmuch as it could come through if given a chance. But they had to allow the will to take control of the physical body, emotions and the lower mind. When this was done the individual's word would carry conviction and would be law.

HONGKONG AT WEMBLEY.

SOME WHIMSICAL SUGGESTIONS.

In the event of Hongkong being again represented at the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, the re-opening of which is now reported to have been finally decided upon, the following communication from a correspondent is not without interest.

After pointing out the truth of the lines (by a philosopher whose name he forgets, and so do we) to the effect that "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest man," the writer continues:—

Inasmuch as it seems impossible, judging from the 1924 Hongkong Section at Wembley, to give anything like an adequate representation of Hongkong as it is (showing such stately buildings as the Law Courts, the University, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Prince's Building, and the A.P.C. premises) I venture to make a suggestion which may or may not be helpful.

Would it not be better, instead of again representing a back street in Yau-mat with a West Point restaurant in the centre, to furnish a representation of the Colony and its daily life as the people at home imagine them? In other words, let us follow the modern newspaper dictum of giving the public "what they want." As per example:—

Hongkong market, showing *multi-faceted* being offered for sale at so much the piece. Here would be another opportunity for Lord Rothermere to take of him hat (whether in salutation or to cool his fevered brow may be left to individual opinion), and the League of Nations might seize the opportunity to assemble at Monte Carlo or Biarritz or some similar place to hold a Conference above it.

Artificial Flower Street, showing poppies for sale from the Hongkong Opium Farm.

Life and movement in the streets in a powerful factor in the success of a show of this kind, and this might be provided by the spectacle of the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation being driven to office by his faithful *ayee* behind two high-stepping China ponies shod in silver shoes and frisking their *haukwan* tails.

Other attractions equally true to life might include:—

The Hongkong Government's contribution to the solution of the Housing Problem: One hundred *maisonnettes* *tailorées* after the designs of the famous Anglo-American architect, Senora Astori. Chinese *epuree* *laxing* *chow* dog with his pig-tail.

Cannibalic Chinese parent administering "the happy despatch" to daughter Susan for feast of Chop Suey.

Two Chinese lovers in the moonlight giving an exhibition of Chinese "squeeze." In the way of models—on a large scale—we might have Hongkong featured as the new Eden, exhibit to be marked "Paradise Regained."

A final suggestion. Next year why not have Chinese coolies pulling Europeans in rickshas, instead of British ex-Servicemen dragging Chinese shop-assistants, resplendent in "plus-fours," to their shops in bath-chairs?

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE PACT.

VASTLY IMPROVED CONDITIONS ANTICIPATED.

London, December 3rd.

Manufacturing interests are anticipating a welcome increase in trade from the Anglo-German treaty, which, according to published forecasts, grants Great Britain the lowest German tariffs on all essential British products, notably textiles and motors, and gives a freedom of opportunity for British services like shipping, banking and insurance. The last-named is regarded as particularly valuable in view of the precarious condition of many German insurance concerns.

In return Germany secures from Britain a promise to repeal all ex-enteny and discriminatory legislation, involving substantial moral and material advantages and incidentally permitting the employment of Germans or British ships, in regard to which some protests are already audible.

THE HOME PARLIAMENT.

MR. WHITLEY RE-ELECTED SPEAKER.

FORMAL OPENING ON THE 9TH.

London, December 2nd.

This week's proceedings in Parliament will be confined to the election of the Speaker and the swearing in of the members of the House of Commons. H.M. the King will formally open Parliament on December 9th.

LATER.

Mr. J. H. Whitley has been unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

GERMAN ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER COALITION PROBABLE.

Berlin, December 3rd.

The electoral campaign now drawing to a close has yielded uncommonly little excitement. No party has produced an effective slogan, while the weariness from repeated elections is expected to be reflected in a small poll. The portents at present point to the continuation of a coalition of a centre party, democrats, and socialists, with probably the continued inclusion of Herr Stresemann as leader of the Peoples' Party. In that event Herr Marx would probably retain the Chancellorship. Neither the communists nor the Ludendorff supporters boost any belief that their hour has yet struck, while the socialists contemplate gaining at the expense of the communists.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Paris, December 3rd.

Le Matin understands that Franco-German commercial negotiations are proceeding towards a European entente concerning the production of coal, iron and steel and their distribution among the world's markets. The negotiations are taking into consideration firstly the necessity of giving a due share to the English coal industry and European metal works; secondly, the avoidance of under and over-production; and thirdly, the respect of the rights of countries not producing coal and iron.—Hans.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY.

SIGNED IN LONDON.

London, December 2nd.

The negotiations for an Anglo-German Commercial and Navigation Treaty were concluded yesterday, and the treaty was signed this afternoon at the Foreign Office by Mr. Chamberlain and the Earl d'Abernon and the German Ambassador and Dr. von Schubert.

The text of the treaty will be published on December 5th.

EARLIER CABLES.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

NO STATISTICS IN CHINA.

Geneva, December 2nd.

The various sub-committees of the Opium Conference again assembled today.

Progress was slow, owing to the number of speeches during question-time, within which the opium-producing countries were able to supply statistics on their total production, which led to a two-hour discussion. In which the Chinese delegate declared that China did not possess any statistics, inasmuch as opium cultivation was prohibited in China.

PROGRESS VERY SLOW.

It appears doubtful at the present rate of progress whether the Conference will conclude its business.

The American delegation have arranged to sail for home on December 10th.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING DISPUTE.

STRIKERS HOLD UP STEAMERS.

Melbourne, December 2nd.

Negotiations are proceeding to settle the waterside dispute, but, according to Reuter's correspondent at Fremantle, the situation is serious. The striking seamen prevented the departure of the steamer *Gorgon* for Java, and they refused to permit chartered vessels of the Commonwealth Line to use the port.

The Labor Ministers condemn the methods of Mr. Walsh, president of the seamen's union, who has gone to Perth in response to a summons from the West Australian Ministry.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

NO AWARD THIS YEAR.

Christiania, December 2nd.

The Nobel Committee of the Storting have decided that the Peace Prize will not be awarded this year.

DUTCH MINISTER AT CAIRO.

The Hague, December 2nd.

It is learned that M. Van der Goot, Minister at Lisbon, will shortly be appointed Minister at Cairo, in succession to M. Van Limburg Stirum.

A DUTCH WORLD FLIGHT. NEW PROJECT WITH SEAPLANES.

Amsterdam, December 2nd.

Dutch flying circles are planning to attempt a world seaplane flight, and a committee has been formed, including a prominent member of the First Chamber.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

RUGBY AT HOME.

ALL BLACKS BEAT IRELAND.

London, December 2nd.

The All Blacks beat Ireland by 8 points to 3 at Lansdowne.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ENGLISHMEN DRAW AT KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, December 2nd.

Mr. Joel's team of English cricketers scored 272 runs against Griqualand West's 203. E. Tapscott compiled 102 and Ling 91. Mr. Joel's team, in their second innings, scored 362 runs. E. Tyldesley compiled 174. He gave a vigorous display and hit four sixers and 20 fours. Griqualand, in their second innings, scored 248 runs for the loss of eight wickets. Mackey scored 111 and Ling 75.

The match was drawn.

LATEST CABLES.

REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

U.S. SOLDIERS' BONUSES.

EMERGENCY BILL PASSED.

Washington, December 3rd.

The Senate has passed an urgent deficiency bill which included the provision of the first year payments of the soldiers' bonus.

[Six months ago the question of the State payment of bonuses to ex-soldiers of the United States Army created a large amount of discussion in the Senate and the Press. A Bill was eventually passed sanctioning the payments.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE U.S. BUDGET.

NO REDUCTION IN TAXES.

ECONOMY CAMPAIGN TO CONTINUE.

Washington, December 2nd.

President Coolidge, in his Budget Message to Congress, says that surpluses totalling \$67,884,000 are expected for the present year, and \$373,743,000 for the fiscal year 1925. He advised against any further tax reduction at present until the result of the latest legislation is known. A continuance of the economy campaign would prepare for a further reduction of taxes. The Government's receipts for the fiscal year 1925 will be \$3,002,000,000, and expenditure \$3,334,000,000, compared with the estimates for the next fiscal year of \$3,611,000,000 and \$3,967,000,000, respectively.

LESS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The President draws attention to the estimates for the national defence for the coming year of \$540,000,000, a reduction of \$20,000,000, compared with the current year. He expresses the opinion that a further reduction is possible without weakening the national defences. The nation is at peace, and the world is no longer in international competition in naval construction of major units. America is concerned primarily with maintaining an adequate preparedness.

The major terms in the Budget for 1926 and 1927, respectively, are:—interest public debt, \$630,000,000 and \$635,000,000; reduction of public debt, \$185,000,000 and \$172,000,000; War Department, \$330,000,000 and \$347,000,000; Navy, \$29,000,000 and \$313,000,000; Veterans' Bureau, \$408,000,000 and \$453,000,000; and Shipping Board, \$24,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

ATLANTIC LINER'S ROUGH TRIP.

"LEVIATHAN" 24 HOURS LATE.

13 PASSENGERS INJURED.

New York, December 2nd.

The liner *Leviathan* arrived 24 hours late after the worst Atlantic voyage in her history.

The liner encountered the fury of a north wind, which was blowing at a velocity of 100 miles an hour. Huge waves broke over her towering bridge deck. Fifteen passengers were injured.

U.S. INCOME TAX REVELATIONS. NEWSPAPERS INDICTED.

Kansas City, December 2nd.

On the ground that the freedom of the Press is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, the Federal Court has sustained an action by the Kansas City *Journal and Post*, which, among several newspapers, was recently indicted for publishing income-tax details.

This is the first of such cases decided in the Lower Courts.

FIFTY-TWO NOVELS A YEAR.

STORIES WRITTEN AT HIGH SPEED.

Even in these days of intensive production, the temperamental and characteristic elements make all the difference between one writer and another. W. W. Jacobs once confessed to sitting a whole morning, pen in hand, without putting a word to paper, whilst Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written a story of 12,000 words without leaving his desk.

A story is told of Sir Arthur that a friend sat up late with him and, in the course of conversation, related a true incident. At breakfast the next morning the novelist showed him a complete Sherlock Holmes "adventure," with this very incident as its plot. He had written the story before retiring.

H. G. Wells has often written 10,000 words in a day. That such speed is not necessarily destructive of style is proved by the fact that Stevenson wrote "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" in seven days.

A FRENCH RECORD.

Sir James Barrie counts five or six hundred words a good day's work, which reminds one how Goldsmith, whilst proceeding at racing speed, through such hack work as his histories and his "Animated Nature," considered a dozen lines of "The Deserted Village" or "The Traveller" quite sufficient for one day.

Andrew Lang often wrote 5,000 words in a morning, and it is said that S. R. Crockett wrote the latter half of "The Stickler Minister" in forty hours. But all these feats of rapid production are eclipsed by the record of Dumas, who, in one phenomenal year, turned out a novel a week!

E. Phillips Oppenheim has confessed that he seldom makes "two bits" at his short stories, but William Le Queux, although his output seems prodigious, seldom exceeds 12,000 words a week.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TO OUST THE TUCHEUN OF KIANGSU.

Shanghai, December 2nd.

With Shanghai and Tientsin as centres, a concerted movement to drive out Chi Hsieh Yuan, Tucheun of Kiangsu, has been inaugurated by the Kiangsu factions throughout the country.

Numerous organisations within the province have despatched telegrams to Chi Hsieh Yuan demanding that he should tender his resignation to Peking.

The Chinese Press denounces Chi Hsieh Yuan for instigating the Kiangsu-Chekiang hostilities.

(FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")

CHANG TAO LIN AT TIENTSIN.

Peking, December 2nd.

Chang Tao Lin, accompanied by Chang Hsueh Liang and Yang Yu Ting, chief of Staff, and Wu Chen Sheng, Governor of Heilungkiang, and other members of his staff and bodyguard, left Peking for Tientsin at four o'clock this morning by train.

The police only received instructions to guard the railway station at one o'clock this morning.

Six trains are being prepared to convey the remainder of the Fengtien troops to Tientsin.

DEPARTURE PREMEDITATED.

Chinese officials assert that Chang Tao Lin's departure was premeditated, Tuan Chi Jui and Chang Tso Lin thinking that the position was sufficiently secure for the latter to return to Manchuria, and his secret exit was merely a precaution against personal danger, but this is generally considered unconvincing.

Chang Tso Lin's departure will leave Peking at the mercy of Feng Yu Hsiang's group unless he remains at Tientsin.

PEKING TOO DANGEROUS FOR CHANG.

The explanation of Chang Tao Lin's departure seems to lie in the fact that his position in Peking had become too precarious. Ever since his arrival, the members of his staff have been impressing upon him the danger of the situation, as Feng Yu Hsiang's army greatly outnumbered the Fengtien forces.

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS.

The incident has created a sensation in Peking, which is filled with rumours, such as that Chang Tao Lin is accompanied by the ex-Emperor, for which there is no foundation.

ANOTHER FENG COUP?

Meanwhile, Feng Yu Hsiang's people have been acting in a sullen and dissatisfied manner, retaining a large measure of control of Peking, while Tuan Chi Jui has refused to risk precipitating a conflict by taking drastic action against them. That Feng Yu Hsiang on several occasions has contemplated another coup has been an open secret. During the negotiations with Feng Yu Hsiang, the latter resigned twice, each letter being rejected. This was merely camouflaging the real negotiations, which were making no progress. Recently, Feng Yu Hsiang appeared to be acquiescing in Tuan Chi Jui's plans, and the situation appeared to improve, until the flight of the ex-Emperor showed that his information indicated a possibility of Feng Yu Hsiang resuming control of Peking, at least temporarily.

CHANG TAO LIN AND SON.

A correspondent sends to a London contemporary the following notes:—Chang Tao Lin is undoubtedly a very able man. His eldest son, General Chang Han Chang, is well known as a young man of fine character and integrity, who, if he can only join hands with the Christian General Feng Yu Hsiang, might with him do great things in China. If only the good Governor of Shanxi would put aside all personal feelings and join the above, even greater things could be accomplished. On the other hand, Wu Pei Fu is too good a man to be lost, and should be roped in to aid his country to become united and peaceful. General Chang Han Chang, if he has not openly avowed himself a Christian like Feng Yu Hsiang, has shown a keen interest in practical Christian ideals, and has won the regard and respect of all who have come into personal contact with him.

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

THREATENED STRIKE OF SALT JUNKS.

Canton may soon suffer a salt famine, if the crews of the salt-carrying junks carry out their threat to go on strike, unless their demands for higher wages are complied with by the salt merchants. The authorities are supporting the Salt Commissioner, who is siding with the salt merchants. The latter complain that the high taxation and the presence of pirates and bandits in the province has made trade very unprofitable.

THE CENTRAL BANK NOTES.

Eight native banks in Canton, headed by the Hang Hing and the Wing Shun Banks, have agreed to accept the Central Bank notes of the Kuomintang Party, and for small sums they will cash these notes.

A PARDON.

Mr. Li Yao Hon, a former Civil Governor of Canton, now residing at Hongkong, was ordered to be arrested by Dr. Sun a year ago for having opposed Bolshevism. He has lately fixed up matters with Sun or his representatives and is now free.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CANTON.

OVER A HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED AT WONGSHA.

A disastrous fire, in which over one hundred houses were destroyed, occurred at Wongsha near the Railway station at about 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of the 1st instant. Assisted by a strong north wind, the fire, which started in a fish monger's shop, raged furiously and soon spread all over the adjacent premises, says the *Canton Gazette*. Most of the houses damaged were occupied by fish mongers and transportation agents. The transportation companies suffered heavily, as owing to labour difficulties and the congestion of railway traffic, large quantities of merchandise were stored in their premises.

At Wongsha is located the terminal station of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the fish market and numerous express companies which undertake the transportation of goods to and from Shuiukwan and Canton. The fire destroyed practically the entire fish market and only left a few transportation offices unharmed. A large number of house-boats moored in the neighbourhood, which could not be moved away in time, was also burned. The station building for a time was threatened. But for the heroic efforts of the railway men, the station building and railway sheds would also have been destroyed.

When the fire was at its worst, and threatened to spread towards the station house, locomotives and cars were hurriedly moved out of the sheds and sidetracked to another part of the station grounds. The down coming train from Shuiukwan was ordered to stop at a station further up the line.

Hard work was encountered by the firemen in their fight against the fire, which was not entirely overcome till late at night.

No casualties are reported, but the damage to property is estimated at nearly half a million dollars.

Unfortunately most of the houses damaged had but recently been repaired after the big fire that occurred at the same locality last June.

DISTRESS IN WAKE OF FIRE.

APPALLING PLIGHT OF WUCHOW POPULACE.

Further news has reached Hongkong concerning the big fire at Wuchow, reported in the *Daily Press* yesterday. It is now reported that the blaze finally subsided at 4 p.m. on Monday afternoon, and that in all about 3,000 buildings were destroyed, including practically all the food and clothing stores.

The distress of the homeless populace is appalling. It is stated that General Shiu Hing has issued to the needy some of the military stores he had on hand, but these are not very plentiful.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT CANTON.

COMMOTION NEAR THE CUSTOMS DEPOT.

A commotion near the Customs Examination Depot on the West Bund was caused late on Sunday evening when an explosion in the locality was heard. Upon investigation a hole in the outer wall of the Depot building, which is reinforced concrete, was discovered and it is surmised that it was caused by the explosion of a bomb previously placed there.

A coolie was seriously injured, and had to be removed to hospital by the police. Several boatmen were arrested pending further investigation.—*Canton Gazette*.

LATE SIR PERCY SCOTT.

AMERICAN FLAG OFFICER'S APPRECIATION.

Rear-Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.A. (retired) wrote to *The Naval and Military Record*, the following appreciation on learning of the death of the late Admiral Sir Percy Scott:—

"The death of Admiral Sir Percy Scott, R.N. (retired), will be distinctly felt in the United States Navy, where he was regarded as one of the greatest artillery officers of modern times. It is a curious fact that, during the Spanish-American War in 1898, all of the newer ships of the U.S. Navy had their guns fitted with telescope sights, in spite of which naval gunnery was shamefully poor, but it was not until subsequently the then Capt. Percy Scott, R.N., commanding H.M.S. *Ferris*, demonstrated the principle of 'continuous aim,' and, with the aid of the 'dotter,' the Morris tube, and 'spotting,' practically revolutionized naval gunnery training.

It was not until November, 1901, that the U.S. Navy took up his ideas, when I became the first Inspector of Target Practice on my return from a cruise in the Philippines. A year later Lieut. Com. W. S. Sims, U.S.N. (now rear-admiral, retired), relieved me of my duties in this connection, and cheerfully put the ideas of Sir Percy Scott thoroughly into practice in the U.S. Navy. It is also a very curious fact that the principle of 'director firing' reversed the whole idea of 'continuous aim,' and our Navy was a little slow in taking it up because of the limited success of the director firing installation on the *Perry Scott* system in the U.S.S. *Delaware*. As commanding officer of the United States Navy with a periscope substituted for the master telescope sight, but director firing, in its successful application, received its practical demonstration from the brain and at the hands of the late Admiral Sir Percy Scott.

A GREAT NAVAL GUNNER.

In 1920-1, as Naval Attaché in London, I saw much of him during the time he was writing letters to the Press attacking the battleship, and, as the U.S. Navy then had sixteen capital ships under construction and the British Navy had none, I was anxious to fathom the reasons which led one of the greatest artillery officers of modern times to deny the efficacy of the gun in favour of such projectiles as the torpedo, because the attack on the battleship was an attack on all combatant surface ships carrying guns. If all countries gave up battleships and limited types of ships to not over 10,000 tons displacement, the cruiser would simply become the capital ship. The gun, owing to its deadly accuracy, its enormous range, and the terrible penetrating and destructive power of its projectile, must remain the supreme weapon of all warfare.

I could never solve the mystery of what the late Admiral Sir Percy Scott had in mind, or what vision he had into the future of naval warfare, that should have led him by successive steps, from creating a continuous aim to have passed out in favour of director firing, and then to the gun itself passed out (so to speak). It may be that he will be justified in time, but to my mind, the explanation in this case, and all similar ones, is that 'inventors' must dream dreams.

The late admiral was a sincere friend of America and had many friends in the United States Navy. I gather from my conversations with him that he was an ardent admirer of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher. Certainly, between them they upset many modern ideas and jolted the navies of the world out of many ruts.

To my mind, one of the great figures in the British Navy in naval gunnery is Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, R.N. (retired), whose artillery work at Dover reached the high water mark of naval gunnery during the war, but, as a practical 'doer' of great things in naval ordnance, the name of the late Admiral Sir Percy Scott will shine as a beacon light for many years to come.

ICEBERG WONDERS.

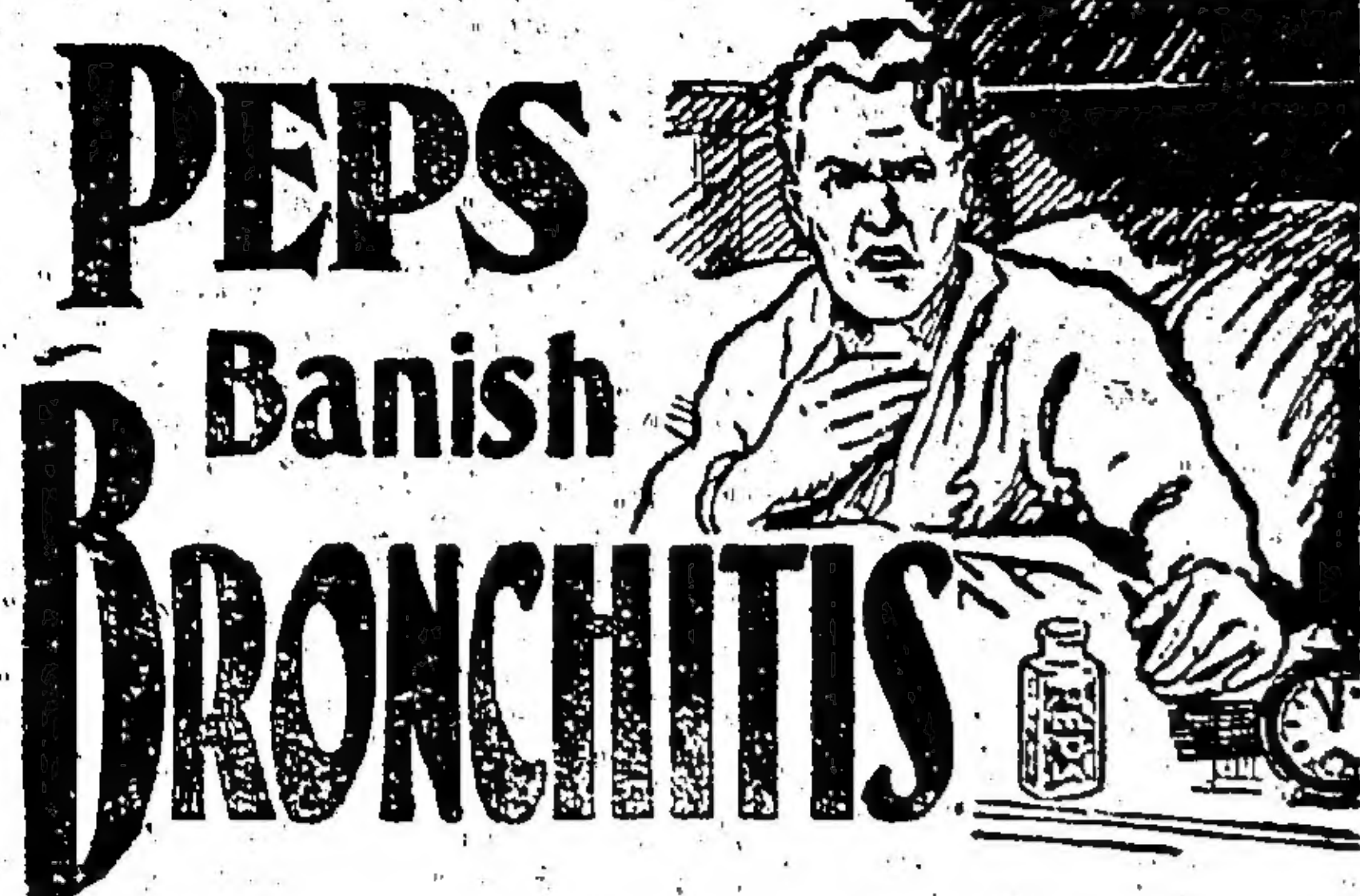
"CALVES" OF THE GREAT ICE BARRIER.

"Ice is one of the things familiarity with which does not breed contempt," said Commodore C. W. R. Roys, lecturing on the South Polar regions at the Port Library, Devonport. "The more you see of it the less you like it."

Some interesting facts were given with regard to the size of icebergs. The icebergs, said the Commodore, were "born" or "calved" from the great ice barrier, which was more than 800 miles long, and was really a huge glacier. An iceberg had eight times as much of its bulk under water as above, and as a big berg was estimated at 300 feet high, by this reckoning the underwater part would be at least 400 fathoms deep.

They had taken soundings all along the great barrier, and the deepest recorded was about 400 fathoms, so that the biggest iceberg could not be more than 300 feet high and get away to the open sea. Having so much of their bulk under water, the icebergs moved in the direction of the currents and not in that of the wind. It was a strange sight to see icebergs sailing along against a stiff gale, and literally raising a bow-wave.

Life in winter quarters was none too luxurious, to judge by some of the experiences related by the Commodore. He described the waiting of a whole day when they froze on stiff ice boards, and broke in pieces if dropped. One advantage of the extremely low temperature was that the carcasses of sheep could be hung in the rigging and kept indefinitely.



PEPS
Banish
BRONCHITIS

It is an awful feeling to be conscious of bronchitis tightening its grip on your chest, and the breathing becoming more and more obstructed by the accumulation of phlegm and mucus in the windpipe and throat.

Coughing can't be kept up long without injury to the tissues. Cough you must, though your eyes feel burning by the racking exertion, your head aches and your chest is painful at the back, front, and sides.

The first symptom of the acute form is tightness or soreness of the chest right behind the upper part of the breast bone, with a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat, and with this is a very annoying hacking, dry cough which sets up inflammation.

POWERFUL MEDICINAL FUMES.

Bronchitis gets more distressing as winter approaches unless the sufferer adopts the proper treatment, which is supplied by Peps, the wonderful breatheable remedy.

When the handy little Peps tablet is stripped of its silver jacket and placed in the mouth, powerful medicinal fumes are given off which impregnate the air we breathe with all the chest-strengthening virtues of the pine forest, and as this medicinal air is breathed down the windpipe (where liquid medicine cannot pass), the cure is at once begun.

The obstructive phlegm is loosened and expectorated from the bronchial tubes; breathing is made easy; and an end is quickly put to the chest-racking cough. Peps completely banish all the terrors of bronchitis.

PEPS tablets are the true breatheable remedy for coughs, colds and chills, sore throat, bronchial asthma, etc. Obtainable in sealed bottles of medicine dealers in Hongkong, Shanghai, etc., or from Agents—Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Shenzhen Road, Shanghai.



"Your 'van'!"

It is to your advantage to make a habit of taking Bovril. It will give you that extra vigour and endurance which just makes the difference at the critical moment of a tiring game. Bovril drinkers are faster players.

BOVRIL

Prevents that
Sinking feeling

Acidity, The Cause Of Indigestion.

Once get rid of acidity, and away go indigestion, gastritis, sickness or whatever form your stomach trouble may take. To banish harmful stomach acidity, it is only necessary to take a simple antacid product known as Bismarck Magnesia. This preparation stops all trace of acid fermentation the instant it enters the stomach; it prevents even the possibility of pain, and ensures that your food will do you good. Doctors recommend Bismarck Magnesia; hospitals use it, and grateful people everywhere recommend it in the hope that others will be spared the torture that they once endured. Let it help you—any chemist can supply this remedy at little cost in either powder or tablet form. When buying be sure to see the word "BISMARCK" in an oval device on the wrapper if you want the one SURE remedy for your stomach disorder.

The Sign of the Genuine



See it on every Package

CUTICURA HEALS SMALL BLISTERS

Spread All Over. Children's Faces. Baby Looked Badly.

"Our three children were troubled with small blisters which appeared on their faces. After the blisters broke the affected parts scaled over, and in time the trouble spread all over their faces. Baby's face looked badly."

"My husband advised me to send for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it the trouble seemed better. I purchased more, and after two or three weeks they were completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Hewitt, 45, Appleby St., Shoreham, London, E. 2, Eng.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal for every day toilet use. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample send free address: 2, West 17th St., New York, N.Y. Also for mail orders with price. Try our new Shaving Stick.

THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3

DECLINE OF CLUBBOM.

DELIBERATELY KILLED BY WOMEN'S MALICE.

"The West End of London is at present the prey of a horde of excavators, and lovers of our classic thoroughfares, with bitterness their cherished roadways being butchered to make a city surveyor's holiday. But this is nothing compared with the rapid, violent revolution which I am told is depopulating Pall Mall and turning St. James' Street into a desert, writes A. P. Garland, in the Sphere.

"What I am referring to is the report from our expert pessimists that our great social clubs have lost their vogue, members are drifting away in batches daily, and in the not distant future the classic halls of White's and the Devonshire will be the home of the jackal and the wolf in other words, given over to flat-builders.

"True, club committees and secretaries are doing their best to stave off the fatal day. Some have suspended the entrance fee; others are allowing pipes to be smoked after dinner; more offer free telephone service, whereby making a bet on the two-thirty race may be brought within the means of the most indigent. It has even been said, though I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that in one tremendously patrician institution the number of quarters—or is it quarters?—that a candidate for membership must possess has been ruthlessly reduced from fourteen to a meagre five.

"Nevertheless the membership dwindles in even the most renowned clubs. The Grosvenor, roomy, a deserted air, Turenne's of mulliganaw are carried forward from day to day for lack of consumers. Often and often the attendants outnumber the members present. Favourite armchairs are three a penny. And every morning the local milkman, as he deposits his cans on the step, murmurs, 'Ichabod'—or whatever in the milkman profession is the equivalent of that pregnant phrase.

"The rivalry between the two historic parties is a rapid milk-and-water affair. Hence the social club has largely lost its raison d'être.

"For the decay in social clubs, however, many causes are alleged, the principal one being that in these hard times there isn't enough money about to support these imposing institutions. Frankly, that is absurd. When innumerable men are willing to pay from five to twenty guineas for the pleasure of watching two vast, fleshy, alleged boxers lean against one another and clinch for a few minutes, there can be no genuine shortage of money.

"The real explanation is—women have killed the social club with deliberate malice.

DANCE OF DEATH.

REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

Evidence showing that an obstructing clot of blood was the cause of the sudden collapse of a professional dancer, Alfred John Nolan, who fell dead when dancing at the London Club, was given at an inquest at Marylebone.

Nolan, who was 40 years of age, and had been dancing since he was a boy, entered into a contract with the club to give an aerobatic performance for seven nights. On the night in question he was dressed in white breeches, red coat, and bushy to represent a wooden soldier, on a pedestal, and when the performance had proceeded a few minutes he was seen to collapse backwards.

The widow Minnie Frederica Nolan, of 57, Flaxman-road, Camberwell, sobbed bitterly as she entered the witness-box. She said that they were giving a dance called "The Toy Soldier and the Rag Doll." She thought the performance meant a great deal of hard work for her husband, because he had to lift her about a lot. The tragedy occurred shortly after they had started the dance, when she was waiting for him to perform the next trick with her.

The coroner: What happened?

Mrs. Nolan: He just fell dead. He fell on his back and did not speak again.

Continuing, she said that she rushed across the stage crying, "Black out! He's dead, or ill, or something." By "Black out," she explained, she meant "Lights out." She helped to carry the body from the stage. Mrs. Nolan added that they had only been on the stage for two minutes, and previous to the fall, her husband, who was very excited, on account of the polished floor, had been jumping about. They had always been told that her husband's heart was absolutely sound. She had been married to Nolan for sixteen or seventeen years. During the war he served in the Royal Garrison Artillery and was invalided out.

George Frederick Thomas, of Archway-road, Highbury, catering manager at the club, said that Nolan seemed to step back, go stiff, and fall on his back. His hands were at his sides when he went backwards, like a stick falling," witness added that at first he thought that Mr. Nolan's fall was part of the show, because he had previously laid on the floor. Dr. J. M. Burke stated that the post-mortem examination revealed that the heart was sound, but there was a clot of blood in an artery that had cut off the supply of blood to the heart.

The coroner recorded a verdict of death from natural causes.

COCKTAIL'S ORIGIN.

With reference to the controversy concerning the origin of the word cocktail, a correspondent sends to the Daily Chronicle the following translation of a paragraph which appeared recently in the Paris Journal:—"Some years ago there lived at Kingston (England) a lord of the manor named Allen, who was a frequenter of a tavern celebrated for its cocktails. One of the best birds, named Jupiter, was lost for several days, and when it was found Allen was so pleased that he ordered the serving-maid to supply the guests with everything of the best. 'The girl mixed together bitters, wines, whisky and ice. Everyone drank to the 'cock's tail,' for Jupiter had not lost a single feather, and the mixture was henceforth christened 'cocktail.'"

HEREDITY UNDER A MICROSCOPE.

FAMILY HABITS OF "MR. GAMMARIUS."

Research workers at the Marine Biological Association's Laboratory at Plymouth have established the fact that the smallest of water creatures conform as exactly as human beings to the laws of heredity.

The characteristics of the parents are handed on to the "children," and even instances of mothers handing on generation after generation special disabilities to "sons" and not to "daughters" have been traced.

The experiments, spread over ten years, have been conducted with Gammarius Charruxi, a crustacean with a name four times as long as his body. All children know him; he is a sand-hopper and is to be found in brackish pools along the sea coast.

He is an ideal medium for demonstrating the laws of heredity, for he produces at least five generations in a year. At the Plymouth Laboratory they make him work overtime and have reduced the incubation period of the Gammarius eggs. His actions are watched through a powerful microscope.

There are thousands of Gammarius families living in little glass houses, not unlike finger bowls, all under the care of Mrs. E. W. Sexton, the member of the staff charged with the investigation. Sometimes there are family disputes, just as in any suburban house, but Mr. Gammarius is more high-handed than Mr. Suburban; in fact, he is a complete law to himself and settles all disputes by making a meal of his wife.

It was Mrs. Sexton who, with Mr. Julian Huxley, discovered the inter-sexes among these sandhoppers.

"Some," said Mrs. Sexton, "started life with all the characteristics of the male and then turned into females, while those which started with every appearance of females became the opposite sex."

MUST KNOW THE LAW.

ONE OF THE "PRIVILEGES" OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

"One of the privileges of an Englishman is that he has got to know the law, although the statutes of the country would cover the whole of the walls of this court."

So remarked Mr. Booth at Lambeth Police Court when a young labourer, pleaded ignorance in defence to a charge of stealing by finding.

He had picked up a sponge valued at 6s. 6d. in the street, and had not informed the police.

The magistrates eventually discharged the accused, but remarked it could not be too widely known that when a person found anything in the street he must take reasonable steps to trace the owner.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 3rd at 17.07.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat 17 deg. N. Long. 117 deg. E., filling up, position uncertain.

December 3rd at 17.15.—Pressure has increased moderately at Chefoo and slightly from Shanghai to Formosa. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

The anticyclone has strengthened. The typhoon in the China Sea is filling up. Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China.

Manila warning, 3rd at 15.30.—Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant filling up. Recd. 3d. 12h. 20m.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Dec. 3rd, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.86 inches, against an average of 82.60 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Dec. 4th is as follows:—

District Forecast
Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong.
N. winds, fresh.
Hongkong to Gap Rock cloudy, drizzle or mist, colder.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lancocks do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 3rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.91	29.89
Temperature	72	55	72
Humidity	75	53	53
Wind Direction	N	W	NNE
Force	2	2	4
Weather	Cl	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd	75		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd	62		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 4th to 10th, 1924.

Day of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	4	3 27	6 4	10 18	2 3
Fri.	5	4 40	5 5	10 22	4 7
Satur.	6	5 51	5 9	11 11	2 5
	7	6 16	5 9	11 59	4 1
Sun.	8	7 23	5 8	11 57	2 8
Mon.	9	8 30	5 4	0 53	3 5
	10	9 38	5 3	1 50	3 0
Tues.	11	10 43	5 1	1 48	3 5
	12	11 47	5 1	2 34	3 5
Wed.	13	12 50	5 0	3 15	2 1
	14	1 53	5 0	2 58	3 4

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CHANGING LONDON.

INVASION OF THE GREAT
SQUARES.

"FLAT" LIFE FROM OUTSIDE.

[By E. BERKEFORD CHANCELLOR, F.S.A.,
IN "THE OBSERVER"]

As one wanders up and down the London streets, marvelling at the extraordinary outburst of building activity revealed on all sides, one seeks rather vainly for that reticence and 'cham' which can be as effective, in the combination of bricks and mortar as it is in manners. Everywhere huge erections are climbing to the stars and obliterating the sky. Streets that once seemed almost wide in our city of narrow and devious ways have assumed an air of relative exiguity, in consequence of the height of the buildings which now line them; and we creep about between their independent bulks like Lilliputians in a city of giant warehouses. The unfortunate part about this *evolution urbica* is that it is not only blatant in itself, but it has caused the destruction of so much that was to our city's architecture what urbanity is to daily existence.

Nor is it only in such architectural changes that a drastic alteration is creeping over London. There is a tendency, slow but sure, to convert private houses into shops and flats, and even the squares are gradually assuming a commercial air, foreign enough to their builders, and quite sufficient to make their many former illustrious inhabitants turn in their graves.

THE SQUARES.

It seems centuries, as indeed in some cases it is, since certain squares—Golden-square, Soho-square, and Bloomsbury-square—once so fashionably inhabited, fell from their high estate and became as we know them to-day, or nearly as we know them. There was a special reason for this in the migration of fashion westwards. But it is yesterday, as it were, with no such reason, that Cavendish-square and Hanover-square went the same way, a way on which even the aristocratic St. James's-square has travelled far.

The number of great houses in these squares (to say nothing of the lesser residences which have been converted into shops and flats, hotels and clubs) that have entirely disappeared, and on whose sites business premises have arisen, is only too significant of this gradual metamorphosis. Once practically the better part of the west side of Cavendish-square was occupied by the splendid Harcourt House; and where is it now? A huge block of flats, dominates the site of the mansion in which Queen Anne's Lord Chancellor lived. Harwood House, in Hanover-square, and Cleveland House, in St. James's-square, have been replaced by the inevitable blocks of flats and offices. Shops and hotels have been ventured into the illustrious seclusion of Berkeley-square; and indeed, so insistently has trade ousted and is ousting private owners, that we may expect the day when, *en revanche*, the latter will be forced to take business premises and turn them into dwellings.

THE GREAT HOUSES.

But such changes are by no means confined to the quadrates (to use the old term) of the Metropolis. Great houses in all parts of London are gradually experiencing a similar fate. Once Whitehall, for instance, was full of them; Richmond House, with its famous picture gallery; Gower House, with its glorious double staircase; Portland House; Pembroke House; Carrington House, where the beauty of Chambers's design was powerless to prevent its being swept away to make room for the new War Office; Fife House, with its ample gardens stretching to the river's edge; Rochester House; and the rest. All have disappeared; and those that are left—Montagu House, Dover House, Gwydyr House, and Wallingford House—have been absorbed as Government offices; while one remains hidden away in Craig's-court, the Harrington House, until recently used as an annex to Messrs. Cox's bank, apparently awaiting—for it is advertised for sale—the pickaxe of utilitarianism, whose onslaught nothing—historic interest, the memory of famous owners, the beauty of architectural achievement—seems able to avert.

OLD Q'S BALCONY.

At this moment, too, Devonshire House, where Kent's many-sided artistry displays itself still in the glowing colours of the ceilings and the Venetian audacity of the decorations, is on the point of disappearing; and who shall say how long Lansdowne House, the remarkable achievement of Robert Adam, will be immune? But, after all, the fate of Devonshire House has been that of Northumberland House, which a regardless generation allowed to be destroyed, and Clarendon House, whose memory is with so many dead yesterday. As one wanders along Piccadilly one receives a series of shocks to one's historic sense. The block that once housed Sir Francis Burdett and the famous white parrot of his benevolent daughter is covered with those boardings which are a building's equivalent to the coffin-bards of humanity. Cambridge House has been so long a club that the memories of its royal duke and unperturbable Prime Minister have long since ceased to haunt it. Gloucester House has grown into an architectural exotic, and the notorious balcony of "Old Q" has become the balcony of a ladies' club.

To only the last half-dozen houses or so in Piccadilly do private residents cling desperately; but it is too daring to prognosticate that some of us may still see that block between Hamilton-place and the Park, not excluding "No. 1, London" itself, converted into a gigantic hotel larger than the Carlton and rivaling the Ritz in splendour.

Norfolk House is let, and Grosvenor House to let; and Carlton House-terrace has opened its hitherto exclusive arms to a club, and has actually (*proph pudor!*) begun to regard the coming of residential flats with equanimity.

(Continued on next column.)

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1556]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1558]

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addressed as follows:

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Further west the same thing is occurring, and Kingston House, where the amusing duchess disported herself, one cannot but anticipate will one day follow Noel House and Rutland House, and Gore House of another gorgon lady into the limbo of forgotten landmarks which have been destroyed by the devouring hand, not of Time, but of them.

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 7th Dec.	9 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Monday, 8th Dec.	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Dec.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"THYGSANG"	Wednesday, 11th Dec.	7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 12th Dec.	Noon
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"GLENBEG"	8th Jan.	"GLENARA"	19th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
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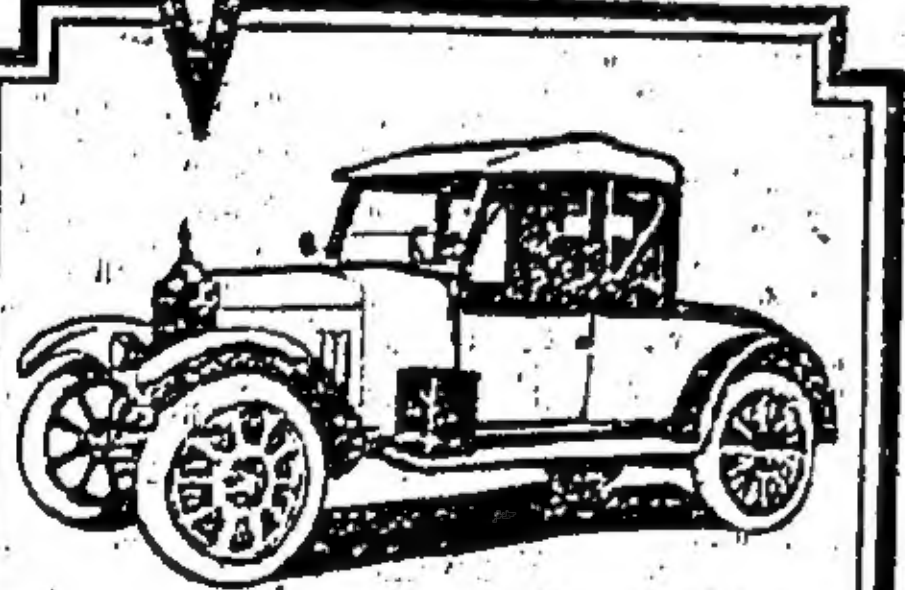
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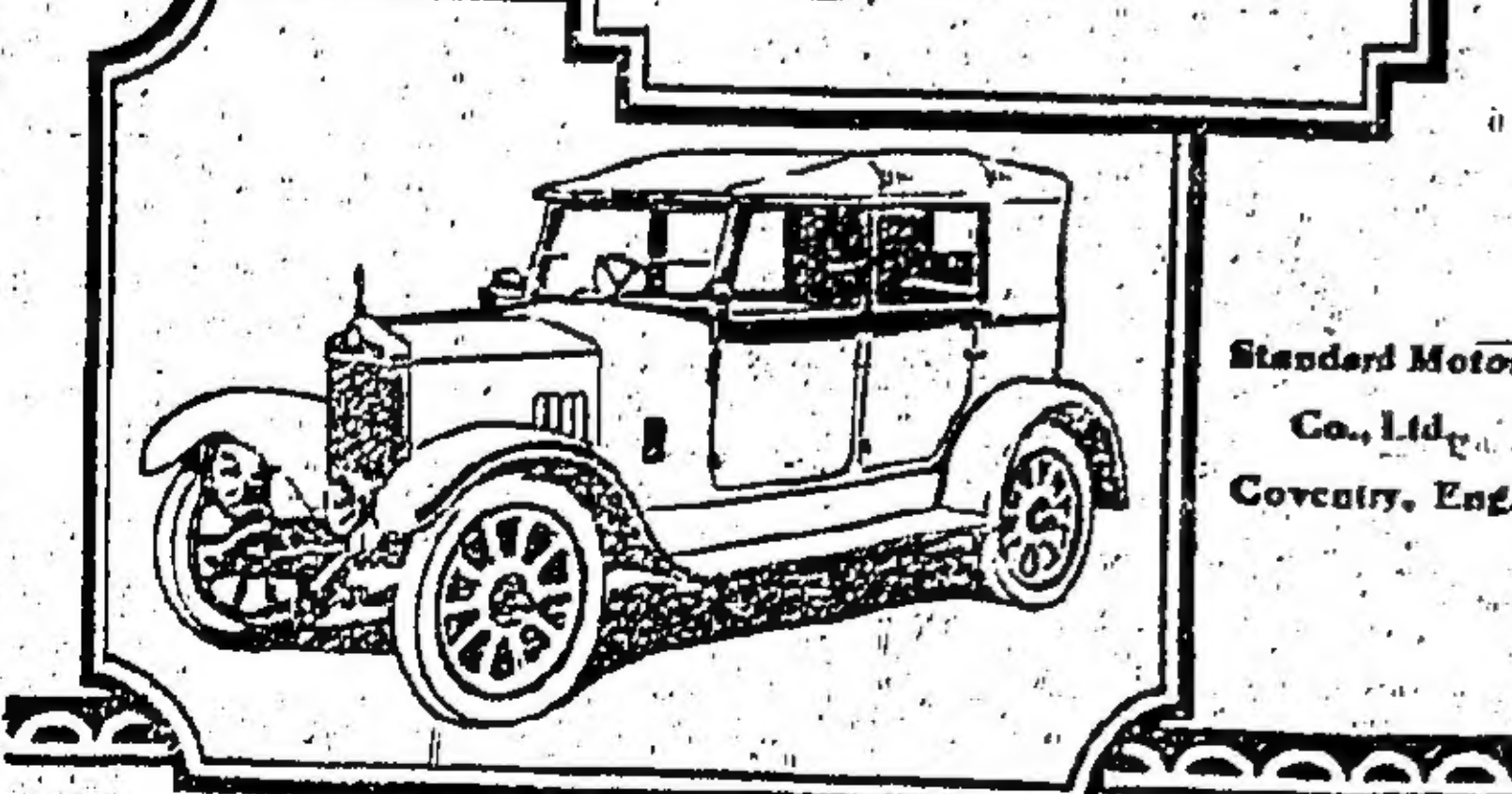
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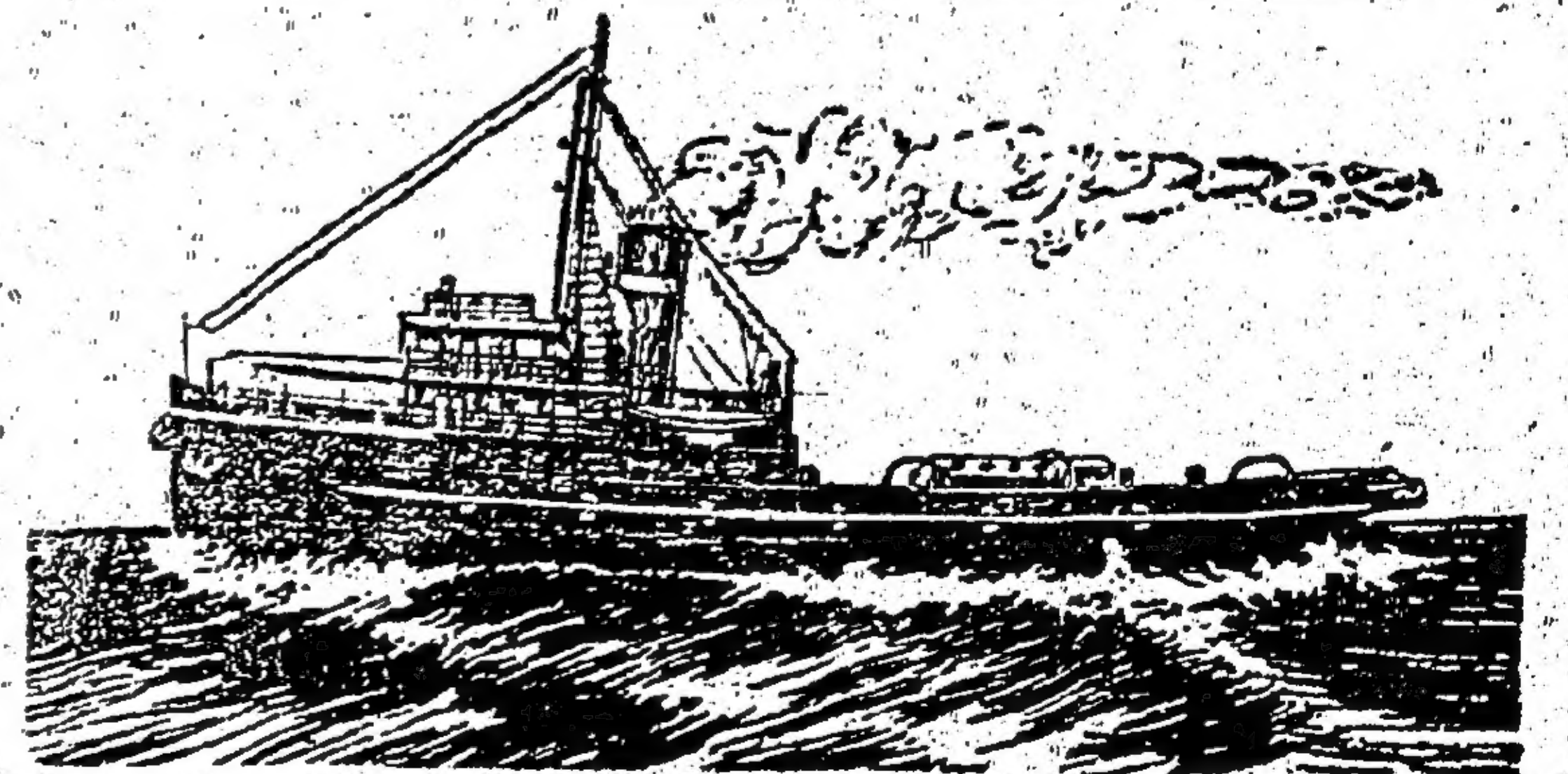
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* "HYSON" via Suez Canal 28th Dec.

* "IXION" via Suez Canal 8th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	—	—	7th Dec.
ANGERS	—	—	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	8th Nov.	8th Dec.	4th Jan. 1925
ANDRE LEBON	29th Nov.	22nd Dec.	18th Jan.
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	5th Jan. 1925	1st Feb.
CHANTILLY	18th Dec.	19th Jan.	15th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £25. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £23. 0s. 0d.

STEAMERS (2nd) £22. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (1st) £20. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

* "SINKIANG" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

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P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SUDAN"	8,898	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KRIYA"	9,136	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don., Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Hall.
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars. London, H'dam, & Antwerp
"KOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	8,886	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SUDAN"	8,898	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	10,902	24th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	8,983	30th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	15th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	8th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"KALYAN"	8,500	11th Dec.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,500	14th Jan. 1925	do.
"TAKADA"	8,500	17th Jan.	do.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	31st Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb. 1925	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"TANDA"	6,988	4th Mar.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.) The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"TAKADA"	8,500	11th Dec.	Kobe only
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	17th Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,813	20th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	6th Jan.	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,083	9th Jan.	Kobe only
"MOBIA"	10,911	12th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,983	15th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"EASTERN"	4,000	21st Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	24th Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	8,886	27th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SUDAN"	8,898	30th Jan.	Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	10,902	2nd Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,118	5th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Feb.	Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	11th Feb.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMIR"	8,983	14th Feb.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	17th Feb.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	20th Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	23rd Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	26th Feb.	do.

1925
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe
"TAKADA"	8,500	11th Dec.	Kobe only
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
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Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Dec. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th Dec. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUOHOW"	On 6th Dec. Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 7th Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Dec. 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Dec. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALYAN"	On 8th Dec. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 11th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th Dec. 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 14th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 16th Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th Dec. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Whampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN...	Tokyo	4th Dec.
SHANGHAI...	Shanghai	4th Dec.
JAVA...	Tjibondari	5th Dec.
SHANGHAI AND EUROPE via Siberia (London, 7th Nov.)	Celtic Prince	5th Dec.
EUROPE via Negapatam (Letters only, London, 8th Nov.)	Glenfalloch	6th Dec.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Papers only, London 8th Nov.)	Elpenor	6th Dec.
BATAVIA...	Tjikandi	7th Dec.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Jefferson	7th Dec.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Yoshino Maru	10th Dec.
CANADA U.S.A., JAPAN, SHANGHAI and London, via Canada (London, 8th Nov.)	Emp. of Asia	10th Dec.
MANILA	Pres. Jefferson	15th Dec.
STRAITS	Kiungo Maru	16th Dec.
JAPAN	Fushimi Maru	16th Dec.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Monroe	22nd Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Saigon	Apoc	Thursday, 4th, 2.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Hindrange	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C. - due Vancouver, B.C., 24th Dec. Ship sails at 8 a.m. on Friday, 5th Dec.	Emp. of Australia	4.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kotru Maru	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C. - due Victoria, B.C., 23rd Dec.	Pres. Jackson	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Amoy and Foochow	Fanclon	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco - due San Francisco, 30th Dec.	Pres. Cleveland	5.00 P.M.
Amoy & Manila	Tuenang	8.45 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tilboel	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Luchow	10.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Tilboel	10.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Tilboel	11.30 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseille - due Marseille, 7th Jan. 1925 - Ship sails on Sunday 7th Dec. at 4 p.m.	Angkor	4.15 P.M.
Amoy	Kiungo Maru	5.00 P.M.
Hobson	Luchow	5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Pakhoi and Haiphong	City of Lahore	5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Amakura Maru	Friday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Hopang	Monday, 8th, 8.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Bokyo Maru	10.30 A.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Binsang	1.30 P.M.
Straits and Egypt	Huichow	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Phenias	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Pres. Jefferson	3.30 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Sun Ning	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kiungo Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 9.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Hinsang	Wednesday, 10th, 10.30 A.M.
Japan	Yoshino Maru	Thursday, 11th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco - due San Francisco, 6th Jan. 1925.	Taiyo Maru	Registration 9.45 A.M. Post 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Friday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT)

PHENIX ... 8TH DEC. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
 HECTOR ... 16TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
 TEIRESIAS ... 29TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 AUTOMEDON 5TH JAN. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT) OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS.

MENELAUS ... 20TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 CYCLOPS ... 28TH DEC. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 TITAN ... 20TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 BELLEROPHON 1ST FEB. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 * via Port Sudan.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA).

ACHILLES ... 19TH DEC. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 PHILOCTETES 18TH JAN. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

OANFA ... 7TH DEC. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 HYSON ... 23RD DEC. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
 IXION ... 8TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

HECTOR ... 16TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 SARPEDON ... 23RD DEC. Shanghai
 TEIRESIAS ... 29TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 SARPEDON ... 27TH JAN. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 PATROCLOS ... 10TH MAR. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 ANTENOR ... 7TH APR. Singapore, Marseilles & London
 Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 3rd, 1924.

On London—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 7/16	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/4	
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2	
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2	
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/4 1/2	
On Bank—	Bank Bills, on demand	1/00
Credit, 4 months sight	1/00	
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand	55 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	56 1/2	
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer	157
Bank Bills, on demand	157	
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer	157
Bank Bills, on demand	157	
On Shanghai—	Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	100	
On Yokohama—	On demand	143
On Manila—	On demand	100 1/2
On Singapore—	On demand	100 1/2
On Batavia—	On demand	138
On Hongkong—	On demand	100
On Saigon—	On demand	70 1/2
On Bangkok—	On demand	70 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	8.43	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	46.60	
RAW SILVER, per oz.	33 1/2	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	£50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	£30,000,000
Reserve Funds	
Sinking	£4,500,000
Silver	£25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£30,000,000

Court of Directors:

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman.
 H. F. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 R. D. F. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
 W. H. Bell, Esq., T. G. Wells, Esq.,
 A. H. Compton, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.,
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Chief Manager

A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 28th November, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 12nd September, 1924. [28]

QUARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£20,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN CHINESE.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1896.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 CHINA—Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centers in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1924.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Hongkong, New York, Siam, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu, (Mauritius).

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 84 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 58,657,323.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Yokohama, Singapore, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Pootung, Pondicherry, Haiphong, Hanoi.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
 IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1924. [19]

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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